The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 98. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th June	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ..	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
4 April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
11th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
18th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
25th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
2nd May.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
9th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
23rd ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,030 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
.. LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kemskura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

...ian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

...EDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

...N. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
...HALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
... BOMANJI, Esq.
...TAM K. CAMA, Esq.
...ANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
...RSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
...S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
...LEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
...W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA ..	1695	Thu. 26th June	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2125	Fri. 27th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 26th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3388	.. 24th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	.. 7th August

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "Virawa" 3,360 tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

25th June, 1913.

161

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—**NOORMAHOMED & CO.,**

72, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

35, Medows Street,

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected and properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

168

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
(Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

261

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL **GRAND SOURCE**

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS.

	Rs. a.
CHATS ON OLD SILVER. By E. L. Lowes	4 6
THE A. B. C. OF JAPANESE ART. By J. F. Blacker ...	4 6
CHINESE PORCELAIN. By W. G. Gulland. Vol. I	7 14
CHINESE PORCELAIN. By W. G. Gulland, Vol. II	7 14
CHATS ON OLD MINIATURES. By J. J. Foster. With 8 coloured plates and 116 illustrations	9 3
CHATS ON OLD MINIATURES. By J. J. Foster. With 117 illustrations	4 6
PORCELAIN AND HOW TO COLLECT IT. By Edward Dillon, M. A. With 36 illustrations	4 0
THE A. B. C. GUIDE TO PICTURES. By Charles H. Caffin	4 6
THE COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF KERAMICS. With 350 illustrations. By William Chaffers	5 4
THE COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF MARKS and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain. By William Chaffers	4 8
CHATS ON OLD LACE AND NEEDLEWORK. By Mrs. Lowes. Illustrated	4 6
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN. By Egan Mew	2 3

Thacker & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

197

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352.

BISCUITS

of

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES

insist on

SWALLOW & ARIELL'S

World renowned for their flavou

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

***Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co. LIMITED.

FIRE **LIFE**

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:

FROM

Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Main Street, POONA.

CALCUTTA:

Mr. M. L. ADDY,

51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE NOTIFIED that I bear no connection with Messrs. S. C. MUKERJEE & Co., of Jharia who have lately opened an office in Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. All my worthy constituents in the Bombay Presidency are therefore requested to send their inquiries in coal to me only at Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.

S. C. MUKERJEE,
Colliery Agent and Coal Merchant.

Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Dhunbaid.
Laldarwaja, Ahmedabad.
Dated 25th June, 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Charles Cornaglia of Bombay European inhabitant has contracted to sell the property herein after described in respect of which he had previously entered into an Agreement for purchase with the Members of the Committee of the Financial Board of the Bombay Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2508 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon know as Thoburn House all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Mcrewether Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Merewether Road aforesaid on the West by Tulloch Road on the North partly by land in the occupation of Ardesir Framjee Vakil and Framroz Ardesir Vakil and partly by land in the occupation of the Trustees for the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church and on the South by land in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Ezra and were formerly in the occupation of James Mills Thoburn and are now in the occupation of the Members of the Committee of the Financial Board of the Bombay Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1913.

SHROFF DINSHAH & DHARAMSI,
Purchaser's Attorneys
0238

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur—Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-4
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-5
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-2
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-2
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-5
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-3
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-5
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-1
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-3
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-4
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-2
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-2

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	1-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-4
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-1
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-2
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-5
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15-

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-2
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-1

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-4
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-2
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11-

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-2
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-5
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-5

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

4 30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
8 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
7 1	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-13
20-4	Arr.		Dep.	6- 3
19-30	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	8-
18-30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY: 100 Students will be admitted at half Fees. Coaching in Classes or by Correspondence. Apply—SHARANGDHAR & Co., Bible House Hornby Road, Bombay. 0208

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.
Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

IF YOU WANT a competent MANAGER, SECRETARY or TRAVELLING COMPANION with intelligence, commercial qualifications and long experience write to Mr. BHUTT, Bardoli, Dist. Surat. 0230

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 904, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE: Students enrolled for One or All Subjects, Fees Moderate. Apply—SHARANGHDHAR & CO., Bible House, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0209

WANTED.

WHOLE TIME AGENTS WANTED for first class Life Insurance Company. Write giving age, qualifications and salary required. Reply Box—36, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0198

WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for the SUN LIFE OF CANADA for Lahore, Delhi and Karachi offices. Pay Rs. 60, plus commission. Only those who know life office routine and can do canvassing should apply. Security Rs. 500.

Wanted 10 life insurance canvassers on pay Rs. 50 to 100, plus commission; guarantee required.

Wanted agents on commission in all districts of Upper India and Sindh. Apply to, THE CHIEF AGENT, Sun Life of Canada, Lahore. 0234

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft., 125 to 130 lbs. Working Pressure in perfect condition. Can be seen working under full pressure at the Bombay United Mill, Girgaon. Offers to be sent to THE SECRETARY, Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd., Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 0236

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SPONS' DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING, 3 Volumes and Supplement, cost Rs. 160. Also 35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, cost Rs. 475, with glass-fronted case, good as new. Open to offers. Apply J. CONNORS, Dehra Dun, U.P. 556

FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES CHECKS MANUFACTURED IN CENTURY MILLS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Chowk, Moolji Jaitha Market, by order of Sha Chotalal Chaturbhooj and on account and at the risk of Thuker Parmanand Cullianji.
11 Bales each 60 Pieces Checks No. 1591.
13 Bales each 60 Pieces Checks No. 1691.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days from the date of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Furniture, full size Billiard Table, by John Roberts, Grand Cottage Piano, by Rose and Co., Pianola, real Persian Carpets, Columbia Graphophone, Milch Cow with Calf, large Fowl House, flower baskets on iron stands, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 29th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Worli Post Office, in the Bungalow of Mr Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy on Worli Hill, valuable and neat new designed drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English cabinets, silk tapestry, lined Chesterfield sofas, card table, jardineers, revolving and glass door book cases, fret work screens, real Persian carpets, bentwood dining-room arm chairs, dining table, dumbwaiter, sideboard, rich glassware, platedware and crockeryware, mirror double door almyrah, single and double bedsteads, washhand table, dressing table, chival glass, hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, blackwood carved overmantle and teapoys, Columbia graphophone with selected records, sweet-toned ebonized iron-framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new pianola by Orchestrelle and Co., of London with selected rolls, full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, complete, with accessories. Singapore cane furniture, Milch cow with calf, large fowl house, made to order, nearly new China matting of the whole bungalow, cooking utensils, flower baskets on iron stands, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. CHARLES D. BOYES.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is used only for two months.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th June 1913. 257

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS.

There is no need to recommend the last part of

QUO VADIS?

It speaks for itself.

Who will o'er the Downs with me?

THE DERBY.

The marvels of Science.

OUR TRAINED BEETLES

in "The Beautiful Lucanides."

FOOLSHEAD
and the
NEIGHBOUR'S DAUGHTER.

Max's Honeymoon.

WHAT MORE COULD YOU WANT?

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	Rs. 20.
Quarterly	Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 12

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	Rs. 8.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored, and sexual vitality effectually stimulated.

These Pearls cure all abnormal discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondent into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

Address:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market,
BOMBAY

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

NEW SHOP
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches, clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnestly requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMAYB.

CYCLISTS.

Are you aware that some of you are always troubled by Tyres whilst others have no trouble.

If you want to make your Cycling a pleasure

USE

PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is sure to give you Satisfaction and Service.

FROM ALL CYCLE DEALERS, OR FROM

Sole Agents

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY. | EAST STREET, POONA. | BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

CAUTION.

For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW.

MESSRS. W. H. THORNS & CO.—On behalf of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, whose constant concern is to see that all OLIVER MACHINES are in a condition to maintain the HIGH REPUTATION of the OLIVER TYPEWRITER, find it necessary to

WARN THE PUBLIC

to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

SOL AGENTS IN INDIA:—
W. H. THORNS & CO.—13-15, Hornby, Row BOMBAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

To meet the demand of a number of our customers we have imported a selection of these watches, which are now on view in our showrooms.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
5 & 6, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES

UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these

and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.

S. S. Rutherglen Gay Middleborough May 3.
S. S. Bemb Younger Rangoon June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.

S. S. Clan Leslie Handerson Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Schwarzenfels for Hamburg etc.
" Assaye " China.
" Persia " Trieste etc.

S. S. Rutherglen:—The steamer Rutherglen, 2742 tons, Captain W. Gay, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Middlesbrough May 3rd with a general cargo and explosives.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain Younger arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon June 13th with a cargo of Kerosine Oil.

S. S. Clan Leslie:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie 2399 tons, Captain C. W. Handerson, sailed on Tuesday for Tuticorin with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, June 24, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed, Steamer.....Capt.....Agents
A, Nippon.....Tantoulus.....A.L. S.N. & Co.
B Liedenfels.....Mitter.....W. & A.G. & Co.
C. & R. Hindoo.....Groves.....J. F. & Co
C, Kessler.....Schapp.....
D, Pundua.....Roberts.....W. & A. G. & Co
E, Pundua.....Handcock.....M. M. & Co
L, Hild.....Salvesen.....F. E. C. & Co.
M Cyprus.....Radcliff Mathias.....T. M. & Co.
M Clan Cumming.....Gourlay.....T. M. & Co.
N, Veddo.....Gardner.....T. M. & Co.
O, Benmore.....Jones.....T. M. & Co.
P, Clan Macfarlane.....Swaneton.....J. Y. & Co.
Q, Bahrein.....Grant.....Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1, Subadar.....Crehfir.....T. M. & Co.
2, Chakrata.....Smith.....M. M. & Co.
3, Mutira.....Carey.....M. M. & Co.
4, Cairuross.....Hyslop.....W. & A. G. & Co.
5, Taivahl.....Koss.....A. M. Jeewanji
6, Rodenfels.....Goose.....W. & A. G. & Co.
7, Wachtenfels.....Hepers.....W. & A. G. & Co.
9, City of London.....Whish.....K. N. & Co
10 & 11, Assaye.....Caldwell.....P. & O. S. N. Co.
12 & 13, India.....Talbot.....P. & O. S. N. Co
14, Chusa.....Penny.....M. M. & Co.
15, Burjore.....Cammach.....M. M. & Co.
16, Cupri 262.....Innis.....Rubattino Line.

M. W. D. D.

Ferrera.....Feathers.....Shaw Wallace & Co

H. W. P. D.

Ponsani.....Valliji.....P. S. N. Co.
Sabarmati.....Samsoodin.....B. S. N. & Co.

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka.....Moxon.....M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor.....Koefod.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Blake.....Hill.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Beme.....Younger..Shauw Wallace & Co.
Curthusien.....Davis.....T. M. & Co.
City of Agra.....Buck.....K. N. & Co
City of Athens.....Knaut.....K. H. & C.
Clan Shaw.....Hunter.....J. F. & Co.
Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Lahore.....McFee.....R. W. & Co.
Dumra.....Burbridge.....M. M. & Co
Dandolo.....Questa.....Rubattino Line Co
Elmnoor.....Williamsen.....M. & A. G. Co.
Ipswich Hall.....Berlin.....Raili Bros.
Islami.....Hughes.....T. M. & Co.
Knight Templar..Kendal..I.....K. N. & Co
Khosrou.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co
Llandriadod.....Parker.....J. M. & Co.
Lowther Range.....Grundry.....T. M. & Co.
Luxan Maru.....Yamamoto.....O. S. K. Co.
Mahronda.....Armstrong.....K. N. & Co.
Norfolk.....Buchley.....T. M. & Co.
Ninian.....Williams.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Obra.....Fenwick.....M. M. & Co.
Renera.....Burns.....T. M. & Co.
Risalder.....Jones.....T. M. & Co.
Rutherglen.....Gay.....K. N. & Co.
Schwarzenfels..Kettwich.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Sangola.....Scott.....A. M. & Co.
Saaid.....Bousfield.....Arab Steamer.
Salsette.....Vine.....P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Shinyo Maru..Dhuma.....N. Y. K.
Singor.....Morrison..Shaw Wallace & Co.
Vellore.....Middleton.....W. & A. G. & Co.
Virawa.....Omar.....M. M. & Co

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

F. I. M. S. Hardinge..Lieut. J.C. Ward..R. I. M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres LieuE. J. Headlamt..... Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin..Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche ....Troopship
R. I. M. S. Investigator ....Capt. C. S. Hickman ....Survey St
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.....Capt. A. F. Robinsol. ....Troopship
R. I. M. S. Lawrence .....Capt. Finnis Station

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAYS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 23rd June should be regarded as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 25.

410. *Arms.*—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles all arms and Equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

411. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday, the 27th instant, at 7-30 A. M., at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal in the northern and central districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme western and southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Jaipur. Temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread in west Central India and in Gujarat with the exception of the extreme northern districts and local in Kathiawar. Ahmedabad has had 1·09". Surat 1·00". Neemuch 1·34". Indore 2·13". Rajkot 0·13" and Veraval 0·55". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch: night temperature is below normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen except in the extreme eastern districts: Saugor has had 0·68", Khandwa 0·24", Amraoti 1·51" and Nagpur 0·47". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur and Chanda and in excess at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1·76", Rain giri 0·52", Mormugao 0·96" and Karwar 0·68". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0·29", Ahmednagar 0·80", Sholapur and Bijapur 1·30" each, Belgaum 0·13" and Aurangabad 1·40". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, west central India and the Bombay Deccan and fairly general in the Central Provinces, with the exception of the extreme eastern districts. Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Hyderabad. There has thus been a decrease in the area and amount of rainfall in the Central provinces and the north Bombay Deccan but an increase in west Central India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan. The improvement in the conditions on the west Coast has been maintained. Extension of rainfall into Rajputana and the south United Provinces is possible.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat and west Central India: local rain in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Rajputana and the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of Past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN ARKA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	90·3	80°5	80	..	..	..
Jask	97°8	87°3	89	..	..	−0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd)	97·3	87·1	69	..	..	−0·15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111·3	87°6	76	..	0·57	+0·21
Rawalpindi	105·4	81·6	63	..	3·92	+2·67
Lahore	111·4	86·2	58	..	1·17	−0·10
Sirsa	110·8	85·0	51	..	2·12	−0·99
Ambala	104·5	81·6	54	..	4·00	+2·31
Delhi	107·0	81·8	80	..	3·62	+1·75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110·0	81°2	70	..	0·52	−0·99
Mainpuri	102·3	81·6	70	..	0·18	−1·04
Jhansi	108·6	83·5	53	..	0·58	−1·97
Cawnpore	107·1	81·4	80	..	0·44	−1·48
Allahabad	103·1	81·5	71	..	3·55	+0·95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113·4	85°8	74	..	0·84	+0·73
Karachi	97·0	82°2	84	..	0·09	−0·57
Ajmer	102·6	83°2	76	..	2·71	+1·93
Jaipur	108·2	85°1	54	..	3·26	+2·07
Kotah	108·1	84°6	81	..	0·8	−1·06
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98°2	82°0	72	..	2·47	+1·15
Dwarka	90·8	85·2	81	..	1·97	+0·76
Veraval	85·6	77·3	86	0·56	6·90	+3·42
Rajkot	95·6	75·3	87	0·13	6·62	+3·61
Bhavnagar Para	95°6	76°3	85	..	5·03	+1·93
Surat	88°0	77°3	93	1·00	11·72	+6·12
Ahmedabad	89·6	73·7	93	1·09	5·82	+2·40
Deesa	98·3	80·6	81	..	2·81	+1·74
Neemuch	100·9	71·6	91	1·34	3·25	+0·76
Indore	89·1	69·1	89	2·13	6·35	+1·93
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95·3	79°8	74	..	6·58	+1·47
Saugor	93·3	78·6	75	..	5·25	+2·04
Khandwa	96·1	77·2	75	0·24	4·27	−0·89
Akola	99·2	73·0	84	0·03	4·81	+3·75
Amraoti	89·8	72·8	95	1·51	8·33	+3·46
Nagpur	93·6	72·8	89	0·40	3·62	+3·46
Chanda	88·9	77·6	81	..	4·51	−2·90
Raipur	99·2	77·6	81	..	4·22	−0·87
						−1·67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78·2	74·4	93	1·76	11·71	−2·62
Ratnagiri	89·4	73·9	86	0·52	20·73	−3·17
Mormugao	84·0	75·4	81	0·96	23·74	−1·55
Karwar	82·2	74·0	79	0·68	24·27	−7·61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89·4	72°6	87	0·29	4·27	+0·58
Ahmednagar	77·6	69·0	79	0·80	5·92	+5·26
Poona	81·0	70·3	87	..	8·19	+4·32
Sholapur	81·8	71·1	86	1·30	4·63	+0·63
Bijapur	80·7	69·3	82	1·30	3·58	+0·37
Belgaum	74·3	69·2	88	0·13	6·98	+0·30
Aurangabad	81·0	69·7	87	1·40	6·58	+2·30
Nizamabad (indur)	82·9	72·2	81	..	?	?
Hyderabad	87·8	71·2	73	..	3·46	−0·13
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85·8	74·3	78	0·37	25·41	−5·26
Calicut	84·3	75·1	87	0·28	25·34	−5·71
Cochin	86·0	77·2	83	0·53	19·61	−3·62
Colombo	86·0	75·0	95	0·31	5·21	−1·31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85·8	80·2	73	..	1·18	−2·70
Bellary	94·5	74·8	69	0·03	0·87	−0·83
Cuddapah	99·8	80·5	54	..	0·29	−2·24
Madras	102·3	82	50	0·04	0·13	−1·40
Bangalore	85·3	64·8	71	0·05	2·46	−0·03
Coimbatore	89·4	72·3	86	..	0·31	−1·05
Trichinopoly	101·7	79·3	56	..	0·32	−0·81
Negapatam	98·7	80·2	58	..	0·5	−0·40

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 24.

There has been little change in the general conditions and rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, South Gujarat, Central India, West Coast of Bombay, Deccan and North Hyderabad; fairly general in Assam and Bengal; local in United Provinces, Punjab, Hills and Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred on the West Rajputana and Mysore.

Principal amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island four; Moulmein three; Rangoon, Bassein and Lahio one and half; Silchar, Shillong and Cherrapunji two; Burdwan one and half; Dinajpur four; Jalpaiguri two; Bahraich five; Udaipur two; Surat and Ahmedabad one; Neemuch one and half; Indore two; Sutna three; Amraoti, Sholapur, Sijapur and Aurangabad one and half; Bombay two; Mercara one.

Forecast:—Some increase in rainfall in Bihar, United Provinces and East Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

COVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 23rd June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.
Fahr .. .. .. inches 29·740
Temperature of Air .. degrees 76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. .. " 74·7
Dew Point .. .. " 69·8
Relative humidity of Air .. .. " 0·904
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10) .. .. .. 9·6
Maximum temperature of Air.. degrees 78·2
Minimum do. do. .. " 74·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. ESE, W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. miles 221
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches 1·28
Total fall during month.. .. " 10.77
Total fall during year .. .. " 10·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th .. .. .. " 1·12

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 23rd June 1913 was 29·937 inches. The temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	26	4 1	23 11
		4 9	25 11
Friday.	27	4 55 a	23 10
		m 4 49	25 6
Satur.	28	m 6 5	24 0
		5 38 a	25 2
Sun,	29	m 7 20	24 5
		6 37 a	25 0
Mon.	30	m 8 29	25 2
		7 38 a	25 0

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.	f. in.
Thurs.	26	9 29	19 10
		10 59	19 4
Friday.	27	m 10 28	20 7
		11 51 a	18 11
Satur.	28	m 11 43	21 2
Sun.	29	m 0 48	18 5
		1 3 a	21 5
Mon.	30	1 37	17 10
		2 17	21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27. (Friday.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19 m.
28. (Satur.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 20 m.
29. (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20 m.
30. (Mon.)	6h. 20m.	7h. 20 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter. 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Consols 2½ per cent. .. 73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. .. 25·24
Rentes 3 per cent. .. 83⅜
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20·42½
Bar Silver Spot .. 26¾
Bar Silver 4 months hence .. 27 1/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. .. 63 13/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate) 1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan). 87
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 4⅜
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. .. 4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months .. 5
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 3½
Interest 7 day market loans .. 3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 24.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained weak to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15, declined to Rs. 95-14, but closed at Rs. 95-14-6 for 30th June delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at anna half lower.

There is a good demand for ready paper and was placed to-day at annas three higher than the rate for account.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103-4.

SHARES.

The activity and improvement in the Cotton Mill Share Market is maintained, and owing to purchases made by Bull operators a further advance over yesterday's quotations was reported.

For only delivery at the opening Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 537-8 but improved to Rs. 541-4 at the close.

David advanced to Rs. 532-8 for July.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,405 for July.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,490 for July.

Phoenix improved to Rs. 163-12.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 118-12 for July.

Khohinoors improved to Rs. 800.

Swadeshi advanced to Rs. 1,725.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 174.

Ordinary declined to Rs. 96-4 and Deferred to Rs. 212.

Treachers were quoted at Rs. 520.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 68-12.

Indian Specie Bank Shares were in demand at Rs. 65-12 for July.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares were quoted at Rs. 595.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

There is a steadier tone in the exchange market, and concessions in Bills are difficult to obtain in consequence of a continued upward tendency in London discounts. Telegraphic Transfers stand at 1s. 1d. 15/16d; on demand is quoted at 1s. 3-31/32d; three months' document attached bills—are at 1s. 4-7/32d, the same at six months being mentioned at 1s. 4-7/16d.

The following transactions were reported up to 3 p.m.: Government paper 3½ per cent. at Rs. 96 and Rs. 95-15 and small lots at Rs. 96-5 and Rs. 96-4.

Business is dull to-day in the share market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian. —— ..
Total Day's Imports 2,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier, Quiet.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Mid. Americans .. .. 6·74d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time). July 12·01 Oct. 11·49
New York Official noon call. July 12·02 Oct. 11·41
New Orleans 10 a. m. July 12·38 Oct. 11·47

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·52	6·53
J. A.	6·51	6·43
A. S.	6·42	6·34
S. O.	6·22	6·23
O. N.	6·26	6·17
N. D.	6·22	6·14
D. J.	6·21	6·13
J. F.	6·21	6·13
F. M.	6·22	6·14
M. A.	——	6·15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. .. Strong.
Estimated Sales.. 7,000
Total Imports 21,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·46	6·44
J. A.	6·43	6·43
A. S.	6·34	6·34
S. O.	6·23	6·23
O. N.	6·17	6·17
N. D.	6·14	6·13
D. J.	6·13	6·12
J. F.	6·13	6·12
F. M.	6·14	6·13

Sir William Meyer will leave Bombay on Saturday and arrive at Simla on Monday. He will take over the charge of the Finance Membership from Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at Bombay.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Day's Exports to Continent 2,000
Futures at New York, July. 12·00. Previous closing price 12·07.
Futures at New York, October, 11·42. Previous closing price 11·46.
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced partially on covering.
Spot Cotton at New York 12·30. Previous price 12·45.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12-9/16. Previous price 12-9/16.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July 12·30. Previous price 12·41.
Futures at New Orleans October 11·49. Previous price 11·57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9⅝
Demand Bills 4·86⅞
Silver Commercial Bars 58

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 24.

The local cotton market was quiet but steady. There were moderate inquiries by local mills for good staple cotton the prices for which are well maintained notwithstanding the decline from America. Exporters have done very little.

One of our friends wires from New York as under:—"Do not look for much further decline. American spinners' stocks around 1,500,000 bales on 1st June."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	259	251	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajpurana	240	232	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	242	234	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	240	232	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	248	235	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	284	274	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	280	270	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	274	264	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	269	259	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	257	244	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	259	249	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	294	285	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	276	265	255	Do.
M. G. Mathia	249	237	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	273	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	269	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	235	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	283	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	268	Do.
M. G. do.	..	..	274	Do.
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 23.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £62⅞; Copper Braziers £78; Yellow Metal 6⅞.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value. Arrivals:—Yola, Sigrun, Colaba.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-3½ sellers; July, August; very quiet. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—neglected; German Beetroot 88 per cent. 9-5½; sellers, August; 9-7½; sellers; October, December; opened steady closed quiet. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-3½ sellers; July, September; quiet little doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; no quotation. Java Sugar:—unchanged.

Wheat.—South Australian 37½; May, sellers. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜; June, July, London; done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¼; June, July; London; value, quiet. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 3,630,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; June, July; sellers steady.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85⅞ ex-ship 51; June, July; Dunkirk; value. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51¾; June, July; Antwerp; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 47; June, July; Hamburg; sellers; canal; Linseed Bombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers; firm. Linseed Calcutta 44⅜; July, August; London firmer. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½; June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-14; July, August; Dull; done and buyers; firm.

HOTEL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The following were the arrivals and departures at two of the principal Bombay hotels on Tuesday morning:

MAJESTIC HOTEL: Arrivals: Col. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. and Miss Raper. Departures: Mrs. Staney, Lieut. and Mrs. E. K. Squire, Mr. Shapurji Chani and family, Mrs. and Miss Raper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL: Arrivals: Mrs. H. Smith Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parker and 2 children. Departures: Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Bennett, Mr. H. Sinclair, Mr. H. Stanley, Mr. C. M. B. Marsh.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,710
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68-12
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,74-0
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	12⅜
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65-4
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Foona Bank: ..	June	10 o/o	40
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	do.		18
(New Issue) Rs. 15..		10 o/o	175
Punjab National Bk..			
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87-8
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	11 o/o	6 17½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	800
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Beraj Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	240
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	830
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,145
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	791
Choi Silk ..	..	20	575
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,467-8
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	651
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	118-12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	532-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	187-8
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	540
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,620
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	371-0
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.

THE "STAFFORD"

RELIABLE WATERPROOFS GUARANTEED WEAR.

A stout texture in Khaki Paramatta.
Rs. 30 CASH.

THE "ASHLEIGH"
Extra Quality Khaki Paramatta with full skirts and leather Buttons.
Rs. 35-0

THE "NORTH DEVON"
A special riding model extra full skirts.
Rs. 42-8.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LOWE.—On the 8th June, at Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Lowe, 44 Garden Reach, of a daughter.

AITCHISON.—On the 19th June, at Belgaum, the wife of P. E. Aitchison, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

GLASSON.—On the 12th June, at Kodaikanal, the wife of J. W. Glasson, I.C.S., of a daughter.

WAGSTAFF.—At Arcadia Simla, 11th June, the wife of Capt. C. M. Wagstaff, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DIXIE—SOAR.—16th June, at St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Colombo by the Rev. J. C. Ford, Alfred Beaumont Sewell Dixie to Elsie Muriel, young daughter of the late William Edward Soar, of West Hill, Putney, London.

DEATH.

MORRIS.—At Brynflin; Ammanford, on May 22nd, Lt.-Col. D. Morris, J.P. M. Inst. C.E., late Fort Engineer, Karachi, India.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Football League Match Sherwood Foresters "A" v. B.A.C. Cooperage 5-45.

Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, Annual Meeting, at the Hospital, 6.

Salle Francaise, 6-20 Short Lecture on the French playwright Labiche by M. Louis Peltier to be followed by a farce by Labiche entitled "Embrassons-nous Folleville."

Supplementary mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, and Mozambique, per extra steamer Kanzler, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Mails for Reunion, Mauritius, and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra steamer Pundua, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 27.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.

SATURDAY, June 28.

Phillips and Company, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 25, 1913.

THE TRAINING OF JUDGES.

The Lord Chancellor, who was the principal guest at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House in mail week "to meet His Majesty's Judges," made a striking speech on the training of English Judges. The occasion was notable in that among the guests were Judges administering the English law in the Dominions, India and the dependencies. Among the Indian Judges present, were Mr. Amir Ali, Sir C. Sankaran Nair and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, while the English Judges serving in India were represented by Sir Arnold White (Madras) Mr. Justice Carnduff (Calcutta) and Mr. Justice Chamier (Allahabad). It is gratifying to note that whatever objections the barristers of the South-Eastern circuit may have to "coloured" gentlemen of the long robe being admitted to the Bar mess, His Majesty's Judges make no such distinction in the case of their brethren. In a short speech, compact of practical wisdom, the Lord Chancellor recalled the glorious part English Judges had played in the battles of the English people to secure their rights—"battles in which the Judges without fear and without favour, stood between the people and the Executive." That, indeed, is the peculiar characteristic of English Judges. Lord Haldane indicated the reason why this is so in a single sentence: "In other countries, the Judges belonged to a profession by itself." In England, however, the Judiciary is drawn entirely from those trained at the Bar, and in that most splendid school of affairs, the House of Commons. Well might the Lord Chancellor declare, "You may say what you like about the House of Commons, but it remains the finest school of affairs and the greatest representative institution in the world." Take Lord Haldane's own case. He graduated from that most remarkable of all colleges, the House of Commons, where he studied twenty-five years, before being called to the august headship of the English Judiciary. What is the character of the training the House of Commons gives which fits lawyers to become Judges? Let Lord Haldane answer: "The Judges have a training which brings them in contact with the concrete realities of life in a way which is not easy where the training of the Judges is different from what it is here." True there is contention and partisanship in the House of Commons, but the English way in politics, as Mr. Balfour has said, is settlement by the method of quarrel. The lawyer, after a course of training in the House of Commons passes on to the Bench where again there is contention and partizanship, but he is aloof from these and settles the points in dispute with perfect impartiality. The lawyer on his translation to the bench leaves his politics behind him. He may be Liberal or Tory in his opinions, but with exceptions so rare that they scarcely count, he is not actuated in the exercise of his judicial functions by political prejudices. Lord Haldane gave a striking illustration of this freedom from political prejudices. Four judges (including Lord Haldane) recently sat to hear a very unusual and difficult case, in which the question was whether a Liberal member of the House of Commons had forfeited his seat by something he did. Of the Judges, two were Tory and two Liberal. Did politics influence them? Not a bit: Lord Haldane says that his colleagues and himself forgot there was such a thing as politics in the world. There was only law to be considered, and the decision of the Court was based on pure law.

There is much in the Lord Chancellor's speech which ought to rouse serious thought among Indians as to the way in which Indian Judges are recruited. Here the Judge belongs to a profession by itself. The higher district judiciary is recruited from the civil executive service of the country irrespective of legal training or any training in any school of affairs except that very exclusive school of privilege the Civil Service. To have been a civilian in the executive service for a few years is held to have qualified one to a Judgeship. He is supposed to have known all about the people, whereas he only knows certain departmental routine forms of procedure. As for legal training, some go so far as to say that it is a bad thing for a District Judge to know law; and that the very worst thing that can happen to him is to have been called to the Bar. How very widely the Indian tradition and practice differs from the English tradition and practice, we need not pause to consider. The main difficulty in India is that the Civil Service has acquired certain vested interests in the public service of the country, and everything must be subordinated to subserving those interests. Every qualification needed for any office, Judicial or Executive, must be assumed to exist by inherent right among the members of the Civil Service. Indeed, this profession is so magnificently endowed by nature, that its members can even discharge judicial and executive powers in combination. Lord Haldane's eloquent tribute to the English Judges who, by standing between the people and the Executive, vindicated popular liberties, provokes the melancholy reflection that the Indian Judiciary cannot ordinarily be expected to play such a role. The majority of them belong to the professional "rulers" of India, united to serve their class interest. Moreover, the system of combination of judicial and executive functions precludes the possibility of Judges being oblivious of the prestige of the Executive in any cause in which executive action is impugned. English lawyers translated to the Bench forget their politics; but civilians on becoming Judges cannot forget the profession from which they are drawn, with which they have so much in common, and from which they have so many things to hope.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION AGAIN.

Admiral Mahan's letter to the "Times" is presumably meant to be a sort of reply to Sir Valentine Chirol's recent article in which he put in an energetic plea for the treatment of the Japanese on a footing of perfect equality with Western people. Admiral Mahan has written powerful books illustrative of sea power, which have profoundly influenced public opinion in America and Europe. But, on general politics, his authority is about the same as that of, let us say, Lord Charles Beresford. The comparison is perhaps unfair to Admiral Mahan; but the world is rather weary of experts is one department of knowledge claiming the right to dogmatise on another. Admiral Mahan's main argument seems to be this: that the Japanese have not shown, and are probably incapable of, ready adaptability to the spirit of American institutions; and that, therefore, the grant of naturalization rights would be inexpedient. There is a lot besides about the difficulties of assimilation due to the formative influences of the divergent pasts of two peoples belonging to two different races. Admiral Mahan is too dogmatic, and forgets Burke's dictum that "nothing absolute can be affirmed on any question of morals or politics." Fifty years ago, the wisest of men might have secured ready assent to the proposition that an obscure Asiatic country could not possibly take rank with the world-Powers of the twentieth century, become an ally of England, engage in a great fight by land and sea with the Colossus of Europe, sink a Russian Armada in the Sea of Japan, or fight the battle of Mukden. Even readier would be the assent to the dogma that an Asiatic race of yellow-men could not assimilate whatever is best in Western civilisation, evolve a democratic system of government and dream of dominion at the expense of the white man. And yet these inconceivable things have happened. As Sir Valentine Chirol shows, there is no branch of science or art or letters in which the Japanese have not shown themselves capable of acquiring proficiency, while in some they have already earned conspicuous distinction. What is the spirit of American institutions which the Japanese are assumed to be incapable of assimilating? The Japanese have shown thoroughness and method and great organising capacity. Their whole reforming career confutes and confounds the theory of their inability to assimilate the spirit of Western institutions. Admittedly the class of Japanese who emigrate is infinitely superior to the off-scourings of Slovaks, Ruthenians, and Russian and Polish Jews who pour into the States in increasing numbers year by year. In what degree these men, neither born nor brought up in an atmosphere of freedom, readily assimilate the spirit of American institutions, Admiral Mahan omits to mention; but we have Sir Valentine Chirol's emphatic testimony to the fact that thoughtful Americans are becoming alive to the formidable problem, both social and political, presented by the difficulty of the absorption and assimilation of these foreign elements. The simple fact of the whole matter is that the Japanese are regarded as undesirable, as the result solely of colour and racial prejudice. The question is whether this particular rule of exclusion will, or ought to, prevail. All this precious talk about the non-assimilation of the spirit of American institutions is an excuse for, not an explanation of, the American attitude. That attitude cannot be defended before any impartial tribunal. It is hurtful to Japanese pride, and will be deeply resented by the Japanese democracy which is highly sensitive on matters of this sort.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the expansive educational programme of the Mysore Government, the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industry, and the contemplated development of the Agricultural Department. These are beneficent aims, but the Mysore Government shows practical wisdom by planning measures to ensure that these aims are realised. In a published official memorandum, the golden rule is enunciated that "it is desirable to foster in the people a spirit of self-reliance as well as an attitude of sympathy and active co-operation in the work that is being done for them by the different Departments of the State." To this end, the Government proposes to establish local associations, chambers of commerce &c. for the investigation of individual questions and stimulating co-operative effort and private initiative. "So that, as far as possible, the services of every person in the State who has capacity or enthusiasm for work, or for spreading information, or who has capital for investment in productive enterprises, may be enlisted in the work of the people." That is an ambitious but a most noble programme. It is not necessary to enter into the details of the committee organisation contemplated: suffice it to say that alike in breadth of outlook and regard for the minutest details, the scheme seems admirably adapted to serve the objects of the Government. It is obvious that under the new Dewan, Mr. Visveswaraya, the State of Mysore is entering upon an era of reform which recalls the golden regime of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer.

THE PARLIAMENT ACT AT WORK.

The Parliament Act very clearly—perhaps it may be, very wrongly—provided that a Bill coming under the operation of the Act should not be altered even by the addition or deletion of a word, or the displacing of a comma. A Bill can come under the three session rule of the Act only if it is unaltered in the manner described. The Prime Minister, therefore, was perfectly justified in asking that the Committee stage of the Home Rule Welsh Disestablishment and Scottish Temperance Bills should be a purely formal affair. Mr. Austen Chamberlain denounced this procedure as monstrous and as destructive of the rights and liberties of the House. This is harmless stage-thunder! It would be very pleasing to Mr. Chamberlain and his partisans to sit and talk about the old things and to fight the old battles over again; but in view of the Parliament Act, this would not be business. Not only are the Bills unalterable, but there is nothing now to be said one way or the other. The Bills must go forward.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

A decisive change in the Balkan situation is reported to-day. Russia is evidently putting great pressure upon Servia, and if the latest report is true, Servia has yielded. If so, the situation can yet be saved. Austria is no doubt incensed at the "coercion" of the Balkan States by Russia; but the better mind of Europe will recognise that, whether the Tsar is acting as the mandatory of the Powers or not, he is acting in the interests of peace. Possibly the Tsar is acting for the Powers, Austria alone dissenting. Germany knows perfectly well that a Serbo-Bulgarian war would be both stupid and wicked; and that it would involve other Powers in purposeless strife. The Kaiser has wisely stayed his hand and persuaded Austria to accept a situation which cannot be interfered with without peril. Howeevr that may be, there will be a sigh of relief throughout the civilised world at the improvement in the Balkan situation.

DAY BY DAY.

To-day is to be recognised throughout the British Isles as Alexandra Day, and it is expected that the occasion will be celebrated as enthusiastically as was the case last year. Roses which have become the emblem of Alexandra Day will be sold by a large band of workers in London and other large cities, and a percentage of the money derived from the sale of the flowers will be devoted to the charities to which Queen Alexandra has always given her interest and her aid.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is to be entertained privately in Bombay at a dinner by a number of friends on the eve of his departure on the 27th instant. Sir Guy will also receive an address before his departure from the opium merchants of Bombay.

Unfortunately Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has been unable to accept the invitation which was extended to him to be present at an entertainment to be given in his honour on Friday by the Bombay Presidency Association. In writing to explain his inability, owing to previous engagements to accept this invitation, Sir Guy says that he is very much touched by the action of the Association and asks to have the expression of his deep appreciation and sincere gratitude conveyed to the President and members.

Sir William Meyer arrives by the mail steamer on Friday next and after taking over charge from Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will leave for Simla on the following day.

Vere Bravazon Ponsonby, Viscount Duncannon, who has been fortunate enough to secure the safe seat at Dover, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Windham, is the son and heir of the Earl of Bessborough. He is a barrister of the Inner Temple. He entered the political arena for the first time in 1906 when he unsuccessfully contensted the Carmarthen Boroughs. In January 1910 he was elected for Cheltenham, but ceased to be member for that constituency at the following election. He was formerly a member of the London County Council.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, who has just died at the great age of eighty-five, was one of the most distinguished of British surgeons and pathologists. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons sixty-three years ago, and very early in his career won renown as an operator and as a worker in the sphere of scientific research. He earned the distinction of becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons when he had been practising for only twelve years, and seven years later he became President of the Hunterian Society. In 1877 he was appointed Professor of Surgery and Pathology to the College of Surgeons of which twenty years later he was to become President. He was also President at different times of the Pathological Society, the Opthalmological Society, the Neurological Society, the Medical Society and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He was a member of the Royal Commission of 1881 to inquire into the condition of small-pox and fever cases in London hospitals and that of 1889-1896 on Vaccination and Surgery.

Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was a great authority on all skin diseases and diseases of the tongue, etc. But these were, so to speak, by-products of the two main studies of his life—Syphilis and Leprosy. In regard to the former he became the first living authority, though in recent years many of his theories and deductions, as well as his scheme of treatment, have been superseded by later authorities. His attitude in regard to leprosy, and the definite connection which he asserted to exist between the disease and the eating of salted fish is well known, a great deal of his conclusions on this subject having been largely the result of his observations of the disease in certain parts of India. Sir Jonathan Hutchinson was knighted in 1908.

We understand that the question of separate electorates for district and municipal bodies is now before the Government of India.

Mr. Justice Griffin, of the Allahabad High Court, on completion of his special duty at Bangalore in connection with the Tata Institute will probably be placed on special duty to settle certain differences in regard to irrigation matters between Hyderabad and Madras.

A Bill to amend the Universities Act, mainly dealing with the recognition of schools, which has been under consideration for some time, will be placed before the Imperial Council during the autumn season at Simla.

The number of ruling chiefs who visit Simla during the season for the purpose of seeing the Viceroy and Foreign Secretary, is often somewhat of an embarrasment to the regular residents of that select hill station. Now that the capital has been transferred to Delhi it is felt that the necessity for these Simla visits may be obviated, as Delhi is equally accessible to the majority of chiefs. Moreover, there is a desire on the part of the Government of India to encourage these personages to patronise the new capital. We understand that the Government's wishes in this matter have been communicated to the ruling chiefs.

Sir James Meston, Mr. W. M. Hailey, and Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Forbes arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Monday as the guests of his Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. The Rev. Mr. Andrews left Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

The individual owners of taxi-cars in Bombay are still by no means satisfied with their present rank in Ormiston Road and, although they have not re-voiced dissatisfaction publicly for some time, they have by no means ceased in their appeal to the authorities for redress to their grievances. One of their claims is that amongst them they have invested in about 175 comfortable cars, most of which have cost Rs. 5,000 and some of which could not be purchased for less than double that amount. This means, say the aggrieved owners, that, after having collectively risked about Rs. 10,00,000 for the convenience of the public, they have, in the interests of private motives, been moved from a rank which was accessible to the many hotels in the vicinity, as well as to the Yacht Club, to a street which is not well known and which is too far away for customers, whom they would have obtained in their old position.

Moreover, the residents of the vicinity, to the number of about ninety have petitioned the owners of the ground, the Bombay Port Trust and the Commissioner of Police, pointing out that the innovation of the rank is a nuisance to them. No answer has so far been received to this petition from the authorities. The drivers and owners, who intended to memoralise Lord Willingdon if their case is not considered, have placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor, who, it is believed, has written on their behalf to the Commissioner of Police. So far, we are told, no answer has been received. Why the requests of the owners and drivers to occupy the space on which the Amphitheatre stood when the King visited Bombay should not be acceded to it is hard to understand. It is central, convenient, and hardly near enough for noise to disturb the immates of the Taj Mahal Hotel.

An amusing mistake was committed by an Irish Nationalist member of the House of Commons on June 4th. Mr. Meehan, who is a member of Sir Luke White's Committee on the Great Northern Railway Bill, wandered by mistake into a meeting of the Select Committee of the peers on another railway bill. He sat on the committee all the morning without discovering his error and without remonstrance from the noble lords, who apparently thought he belonged to their own charmed circle, and would have resumed attendance at the Peer's Committee after luncheon. However, accidentally meeting Sir Luke White, who inquired the reason for his absence from the Common's Committee, he found out his mistake.

Up to eight o'clock yesterday morning the total rainfall for the preceding twenty-four hours was 1.76 inches. This brings the rainfall since June 1 up to 11.71 inches. During the day yesterday the rainfall was not heavy, but a light drizzle kept on continuously throughout the forenoon and early afternoon, which prevented the street from being dried up by the breeze which was blowing. Heavy showers fell between half-past two and three o'clock in the afternoon, but did not last long and the conditions reverted to the uncomfortable drizzle which was prevalent earlier in the day. The rain gauge at Colaba Observatory registers less than any of the other local gauges. Since June 1 it has only registered 11.71 inches while that at the E. G. Hospital gives 15.39 inches as the figures for the same period, the G. T. Hospital registers 17.09 inches and the returns at the J. J. Hospital total 17.47 inches.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Tuesday six attacks and six deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 75 from all casuses. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 128 and that of the year previous 76. Two plague attacks were reported from Parel and one each from Market, Dhobi Talao, Tardeo and Sion. Two attacks and one death from small-pox were reported during the same period, but there were no cases of cholera. Out of the 1,174 rats caught during the period, sixteen were found to be infected ones. Later in the afternoon, however, the wind rose and the rain which had increased by this time was blown about in sheets of spray which entered house windows and the coverings of vehicles in a capricious and tantalising manner. About five o'clock, however, conditions again became as they were in the earlier part of the day.

Mr. Dawson, C. S. Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department will vacate his appointment in August and proceed on long leave. Mr. Dawson will subsequently revert to the Bengal service.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 24.

It is understood that the deputation of the representatives of the men locked out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway waited yesterday at Ootacamund on the Private Secretary to the Governor, who referred the deputation to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. The latter suggested that questions be asked in the Council. The deputation returns to Madras to-morrow.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 24.

The Marwari community of Madras have opened a fund to show their sympathy with their fellowmen who have suffered from the recent floods at Palitana and have already collected Rs. 2,000. More is being collected.

M. POINCARES' VISIT.

TRAGEDY AT CHERBOURG.

GUN EXPLODES WHEN FIRING SALUTE.

TEN GUNNERS KILLED AND INJURED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PARIS, June 23.

M. Poincare, the French President, had the heartiest send-off to-day on his departure for Cherbourg, where he will embark on the warship Courbet for England.

LONDON, June 24.

While the forts were firing salutes on the arrival of M. Poincare at Cherbourg yesterday, an accident occurred at one of the guns, killing two gunners and wounding eight, four of them very seriously.

The Lieutenant in command admits that the accident was due to carelessness and has been placed under arrest.

Cartridges waiting to be used were placed in a heap close behind the guns, contrary to regulations. The friction tube of a gun which had just been fired was blown back and fell on the heap of cartridges, setting them alight. A frightful explosion ensued, scattering the gunners.

The town was grief-stricken, but it was too late to cancel the festivities, illuminations and fireworks. In the evening, M. Poincare gave three thousand francs in aid of the families of the victims. He wished to countermand the official dinner on board the battleship Courbet, but it was too late. Dinner was served, but in an atmosphere of depression.

WARM WELCOME BY BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON, June 24.

The enthusiasm evoked by M. Poincare's visit is reflected in the papers, which heartily reciprocate the sentiment expressed by a Parris newspaper, viz., "The President takes to England France's best smile". On all hands it is anticipated that the visit will prove memorable in the history of the Entente.

Several papers publish special articles, editorial and messages of welcome in French.

Mr. Kipling contributes a poem on the occasion, the sentiment of which is expressed in the concluding line:

"France is beloved of every soul that loves or serves its kind."

U. S. TARIFFS.

—PRESIDENT URGES CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 23.

President Wilson has sent a message to Congress urging immediate currency legislation, with a view to mobilising money reserves and enlarging the system of credit, so as to enable business men to take advantage of the new conditions under the new tariff.

STRANDED STEAMER.

KARACHI-BOUND VESSEL A TOTAL LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

The steamer Glenlyon, sailing from Lagoa Bay for Karachi, is stranded Aldabra Island. She is a total She is valued at £43,500.

THE BASRA ASSASSINATION.

GOVERNOR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.

The Governor of Muntefik was mortally wounded at the same time as the commandant of the troops here was assassinated.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 24.

It is announced that from January 1st, 1914, the maximum draught of water allowed to ships using the Suez Canal will be increased to 29 feet.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 24.

The death is announced of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson.

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

NO DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE STAGE.

MR. ASQUITH'S MOTION CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the Insurance Act Amendment Bill would be introduced to-morrow.

Mr. Asquith also moved that the Committee stage of the Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment and Scottish Temperance Bills be made formal, in view of the fact that the Parliament Act did not allow amendments.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved an amendment to the motion, expressing the opinion that the suppression of the right of the House to amend Bills vitally affecting the Constitution was a gross infringement of the prerogatives and liberties of the House. He denounced the motion as monstrous; Government were to be judge, jury and executioner.

LATER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's amendment was defeated and Mr. Asquith's motion adopted by 294 votes to 202.

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

PETITION TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TEHERAN, June 24.

A petition has been presented to the Premier urging that the Mejliss be summoned and a Senate formed. The Premier replied that the views of those who had signed the petition coincided with those of the Cabinet regarding both the Mejliss and the Senate. He added that a special committee was preparing instructions to Governors concerning elections which, he hoped, would be held shortly.

NOTORIOUS TRIBESMEN KILLED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 24.

Official intimation has been received from the Foreign Office at Teheran that Asgar Khan, one of the ringleaders of the Arab Tribes near Shiraz, has been hanged and his brother Mohammad Gali, who was pursued by the men of Genamal Mulk, has been shot during the flight and killed. For a long time past the Central Government had been trying to bring these two notorious characters to book. It is expected now that there will not be any more trouble

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI' APPRECIATION.

ADVANCE SHOULD BE ON NATIONAL LINES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 24.

Lecturing before the East India Association yesterday, the Chief of Ichalkaranji warmly commended the British Administration of India. Though there might be spasmodic discontent, there was not widespread or real dissatisfaction. It was recognised that the interests of the two countries were now identical; under the aegis of the Empire alone their national growth and progress would and must continue.

After tracing some of the results in detail, the Chief said there was no doubt a debit side to the account, though he was not there to state it. India made certain sacrifices for the benefits of British rule, but whereas under former alien domination she received no return for the sacrifice of her liberty, she now had more than equivalent advantages. The advance which she still sought should proceed on lines suiting Indian ideals and traditions, not exactly on those supposed to have achieved the restless modern civilisation of the West.

Lord Reay, the chairman, Lord Lamington, Sir George Birdwood and Colonel Yate spoke appreciatively of the lecture. Lord Lamington observed that our work in India would not be over till India was capable of sucessfully combining in one great whole to resist the aggression of some other great Power.

DOVER BY-ELECTION.

UNIONIST RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 23.

Lord Duncannon, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for Dover.

[The by-election was in consequence of the death of the Right Hon. George Wyndham who represented this Unionist stronghold since 1889 and who was returned unopposed at the last General Election, polling 6,247 votes.]

S. A. IMMIGRATION ACT.

DEADLOCK IN COTTON TRADE.

DISPUTE OVER BAD SPINNING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 24.

The cotton masters and operatives at Manchester yesterday discussed the question of disputes over bad spinning. They did not reach an agreement nor was any arrangement made for another meeting. Thus matters are at a deadlock. It is officially stated that the employers submitted proposals which the operatives were unable to regard as offering a prospect of settlement.

CONGO RUBBER.

EXEMPTED FROM ALL EXPORT DUTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
BRUSSELS, June 24.

The Minister of the Colonies has decided that rubber from the Congo plantations shall henceforth be exempted from all export duty, and that the duty on all other rubber shall be reduced by 75 centimes.

SHEFKET PASHA'S ASSASSINS.

TWELVE PUBLICLY EXECUTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24.

Twelve of the men sentenced to death by the Court-Martial for complicity in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha were publicly executed to-day in Bayazid Square. They showed the utmost bravery and some of them delivered short addresses.

SUFFRAGETTE RELEASED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 24.

Miss Sanders who was sentenced on the 17th instant to fifteen months in connection with the Suffragette conspiracy trial has been released.

MADRAS PAPERS' COMMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, June 24.

Commenting on the South African Immigration Act the "Madras Standard" in the course of a leading article says: "It is difficult to find in modern history a parallel to this act of political backsliding, and in securing the Royal Assent to such a dishonest piece of legislation the Imperial Government has committed a blunder the disastrous effects of which are sure to affect the solidarity of the British Empire.

The "Indian Patriot" makes the following observations: "An insult to Indian womanhood is one of the indignities which the Transvaal Government have in their utter mockery of us not hesitated to add to other already existing indignities. If that will not suffice to induce India to go into mourning then it is impossible to speak of public spirit in India."

INDIA AND SALVATION ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

A party of seventy-three Salvation Army, male and female, missionaries have departed for India.

AVIATOR DROWNED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, JUNE 23.

The aviator Fairbairns fell into the Thames at the Nore while flying yesterday and was drowned.

PERSIAN REGENT IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.

The Regent of Persia, accompanied by the Persian Consul-General of Tiflis, has arrived here.

BALKAN QUARREL.

RECRIMINATIONS AND DENIALS.

PUBLIC OPINION AT FEVER HEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Recriminations between Sofia, Belgrade and Athens are reaching an extreme pitch.

Scarcely a day passes without accusations of violence and outrage committed by the troops of one or the other. These accusations are followed by vehement denials, explanations and counter-charges.

Altogether public opinion in the three countries appears to be approaching fever-heat.

BULGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

BELGRADE, June 24.

The Cabinet crisis was due to Russia's request for immediate acceptance of arbitration. The Ministers of War and Justice categorically refused to accept and resigned.

SERVIA ACCEPTS ARBITRATION.
SOFIA, June 24.

It is reported that Servia has yielded to the exhortation of Russia and has accepted arbitration.

TSAR GOES ON A YACHTING TOUR.

The departure of the Tsar and the Imperial Family for a yachting tour in the Finnish Skerries is regarded as denoting some lightening of the situation in the near East, which, nevertheless, continues obscure. If M. Pasics be reappointed Servian Premier it will be interpreted as meaning that moderation has triumphed over the war party.

ATTITUDE OF RUMANIA.

It is understood that the attitude of Rumania, who is likely to make heavy demands upon an aggrandized Bulgaria, and is ready to mobilise at a moment's notice, will be an important factor in moderating the bellicose spirit of Bulgaria.

HOOGHLY RIVER PIRACY.

SUCCESSFUL POLICE RAID.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 24.

Some of the pirates who have been infesting the Hooghly during the past few months have at last been caught. About the end of the last week the Port Police received information that piracy was about to be committed by a gang near Budge Budge and took

were lying in disguise in wait in a boat off Budge Budge, a private boat was seen approaching from a distance. After satisfying themselves that it belonged to the pirates, the police boat was hurried to meet it, whereupon the pirates took alarm and rowed away. The police had anticipated this and as the pirates, of whom there were eight, landed at Sankrail they were arrested by the local police and made over to the Port Police who followed close behind. Property worth some thousands of rupees, was found stored in the pirates' boat.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

GALLANT SOLDIERS AWARDED HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, June 24.

On September 20th, the rescue of a comrade from drowning took place in Port Blair. Private Quane, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose actions had been eccentric during the previous two days, rushed down to the landing place at Port Blair and started swimming out in the sea. Through the efforts of Private Gallagher and another he was rescued. The two were rescued. The two privates were awarded the Humane Society's medals which now have been presented to them.

RUSSIAN TURKISTAN.

SAMARKAND IN TOUCH WITH CHINESE LINES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, June 24.

The "Pioneer" says:—

Owing to the latest linkings-up of Overland telegraph systems, a connection exists between Russian, Turkistan and Kashgaria. This places Samarkand in touch with the Chinese lines.

JAPAN IN AMERICA.

ADMIRAL MAHAN'S VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION.

JAP INABILITY TO ASSIMILATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

Admiral Mahan, writing to the "Times" from America, discusses at length the question of Japanese immigration and naturalization.

While warmly admiring Japanese progress and achievements, he fails to perceive therein any promise of ready adaptability to the spirit of American institutions, which would render naturalization expedient. He emphasizes the difficulties of assimilation, which, he says, are due to the formative influences of divergent pasts of the two peoples, and to race. America doubts her power to digest and assimilate the strong national and racial characteristics of the Japanese.

The "Times," commenting on the letter, endorses Admiral Mahan's views. The paper says that the inability of the Japanese to assimilate is a source of national strength, just as it is the true source of strength of the British in India.

CHARGE AGAINST CATHOLIC BISHOP.

BARRISTER'S DEFAMATION SUIT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, June 24.

There commenced to-day before the District Magistrate, Rangoon, the case in which Bishop Cardot is alleged to have defamed Mr. J. M. Xavier, Bar-at-Law, in a letter written to the editor of the "Rangoon Times," dated March 17th. There was a very large attendance in Court including many clergymen.

Complainant was examined at length on the facts contained in his complaint. In cross-examination by Mr. Lentaigne, witness said he objected to the statement in the Bishop's letter that he had been giving no end of trouble to the priests of St. Anthony's Church. That was absolutely untrue. He sought redress from the ecclesiastical authorities and getting none had to appeal to the lay tribunal. He got the pamphlet printed. Some of the points he wrote were the same as those in the pamphlet. He was shown the statement in which it was mentioned that some of the French priests were cruel to

stantially correct. He did not say that this class of priests was in the habit of kicking and slapping women and children on the pretext of admonishing them. What appeared in the pamphlet about "France suffered under the shackles" referred to confiscation of property. He wanted to convey the idea that the country benefited when the priests withdrew. He said the ignorance of Indian Catholics was due to their profound submission to the priests. He also meant to say that they had established no institutions for the uplifting of the people materially and intellectually. He made reference to the Buddhist and Church of England priests as being more humane than Catholic priests. He did not refer to priests as arch-enemies but that they were inimical to progress. The pamphlet could not, and had not, caused trouble to the priests.

In further cross-examination the witness admitted saying that no priest had a desire for the welfare of the people. He gave three or four articles to the editor of "United Burma" which were published. He did not write on rebellion against the Roman Catholic priests' confessions. He had not attacked the doctrines of the Church but the practices of some of them.

Further hearing was adjourned to July 16th on which date the Magistrate excused the Bishop's presence and said that he would hear arguments as to the dismissal of the charge against Father Chante who also stands charged by the complainant with defamation, in that he read out from the pulpit the order of the Bishop excommunicating the complainant.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 24.

Sir Starr Jameson has been elected to the presidency of the British South Africa Company.

AUSTRALIA FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TIME-EXPIRED MEN.

LORD SYDENHAM'S PLEA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Sydenham urged measures to secure for time-expired soldiers in India a welcome in Australia and New Zealand.

Lord Emmott said there were no special restrictions on time-expired men. Any misunderstanding with reference to the character of these men had been removed and at least, as cordial a welcome was given them as to any other class. The Commonwealth had recently taken steps to secure a considerable number of time-expired soldiers in India as instructors.

Special representations were neither necessary nor desirable.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

QUESTION OF SHIPPING RATES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 24.

Replying to queries from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce requesting an opinion on the representation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha concerning shipping rates the Bengal Chamber have replied that the Japanese Government subsidy is so large as to permit the Nippon line running a Calcutta service at a loss. The Government of India subsidy to the British India Co. is for the work done and is much smaller. Finally the Chamber say it was assumed in the letter that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are entitled as of right to participate in the Indian coasting trade, but no explanation was offered as to why, if this is so, British lines are not similarly entitled to participate in the Japanese coasting trade. The Committee suggested to the Bombay Chamber that the attenion of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be pointedly drawn to this omission and that their views on the subject should be invited.

SIMLA STATION-MASTER'S "SANAD".

AN INTERESTING FUNCTION.

SIMLA, June 24.

An interesting function took place at the Simla Railway Station this morning when Sir Henry Burt, Manager, North Western Railway, presented a silver medal and the "Sanad" of Khan Sahib to Mr. Haji Abdur Rahiman, Station-Master, Simla, in the presence of all the officials and staff of the Kalka-Simla State Railway. Sir Henry Burt, in the course of his short speech, spoke highly of the services of Mr. Abdur Rahiman and expressed great satisfaction on the working of the Kalka-Simla State Railway since its start.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, June 20.

On arrival in India for a tour of duty, Lieutenant J. K. Douglas, R.E., is posted to the military works in the Poona Division.

Major-General Gorringe, commanding Bombay Brigade, is granted leave out of India for four months.

Colonel C. H. Roe, R.E., commanding 2nd Sappers and Miners, has been selected to officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Army Headquarters.

On vacating his appointment in the Burma Military Police, Captain H. E. Henderson, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Home establishment.

Captain Hayes Sadler, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Commandant, Frontier Garrison Artillery, Kohat. Lieutenant Povah, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the 96th Battery Royal Field Artillery, Belgaum.

Lieutenant Colonel M. S. Eyre, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for the command of the Mamtain Artillery Brigade at Quetta, in January next.

BARISAL TRIAL.

GIRINDRA'S MOTHER GIVES EVIDENCE.

"LIVING LIKE A LUMP OF FLESH."

CONTENTS OF GIRINDRA'S BOX.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle")
BARISAL, June 24.

In the Conspiracy trial, yesterday, Satyendra Mohun Das, eldest son of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das, was next examined. He said: "After my father had left for Mymensingh Girindra used to come home late and he could not give a satisfactory reply. On the 26th November, at the request of my mother, I sent a wire to my father asking him to come to Dacca. The following day my father came and at his request I chased some of Girindra's associates and arrested one, but he subsequently escaped."

Mrs. Hemaprava Das, wife of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das, was next examined. She said: "Girindra is one of my sons. During my husband's absence at Mymensingh one day Girindra told me that he was ill, but I was informed by my servant that Girindra and two others were doing something in the outer room with closed doors. At noon that day I heard some noise from the outer room. My servant told me that in the outer room something was hidden under a wrapper. I scolded Girindra and caused a wire to be sent to my husband. Next day my husband came and I told him that Girindra had read out the "Geeta" to me twice and told me it was no use living in the world like a lump of flesh. Girindra had also asked my permission to allow to leave the world and asked me to act like the mother of Arjun and Duryadhan. I also told my husband the incident in the outer room. When Girindra came home from college my husband said something to him. In the evening Girindra told me to tell his father to return the contents of the box, otherwise he would be shot dead by others. I took him to my husband, who came downstairs. Then there was a tussle and a man was brought under custody. A key of Girindra's box was with me which I made over to Girindra that night to be made over to my husband."

The Court then rose for the day.

Mr. Nelson resumed the hearing of the Conspiracy Case this morning.

Before evidence was recorded the defence pleader asked the Magistrate to direct the prosecution to file a complete list of witnesses. In ordinary cases a complete list of witnesses is given along with the petition of complaint.

The Magistrate:—Apart from the unusual circumstances that may arise for calling other witnesses, it is a fairly complete list.

Mr. Gupta:—Yes.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

... Additional Superintendent of Dacca, was next examined. He said that on the 26th November, in consequence of some information received from the District Magistrate, he went to the house of Jamini Mohun Das with other police officers. He saw Mr. Das who told him there was a box in the house belonging to Girindra containing suspicious articles. Witness then went upstairs and entered Girindra's room. Mr. Das gave him the keys and witness opened the box in the presence of the search witness and found a lot of cartridges, one instrument for recapping, bundles of silver ornaments, over ninety copies of "Swadhin Bharat," two copies of "Yugantar" and other documents and maps. A list of the articles was made.

Witness found a man named Madan Mohun Bhowmick in custody in that house and a bunch of keys was found on his person. At night witness searched Madan's house and seized some manuscript documents including an exercise book written in cypher and an essay book. In a steel trunk was found a manuscript in Bengalee, on which was written in English "Deputy Inspector-General Mr. Denham." On 8th December at Kotwali several persons of Magalbund came to identify the silver ornaments found in Girindra's box. Four or five men identified the different articles.

AN ILL-FATED CONSTABLE.

Witness knew constable Ratilal Roy who was murdered at Goalnagur at Dacca. Ratilal was deputed by witness four days before he was murdered, at the request of Inspector Chunder, in order to watch certain suspicious persons who were in the habit of congregating together in Buckland Bund at Dacca. Ratilal was also searching for the suspects in the Dacca Conspiracy Case. Previous to the institution of that case, on 9th December witness went to search the place where Ratilal was murdered and found bullets.

"A TALL MAN."

While walking back to the Thana in front of Mr. Madan's house witness met a tall man. Inspector Chunder remarked that this tall man was seen on the previous occasion talking to other suspects. He was arrested and he gave his name as Kali Churn. He said he had just returned from Narainganj where he had gone to see a Mukhtear. His demeanour appeared suspicious and he was taken to the Thana where his statement was recorded in detail.

SIMLA TOPICS.

THE FETING OF SIR G. F. WILSON.

THE PROPOSED NEW HIGH COURTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The week has been remarkable for the series of farewell dinners in honour of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. He has been feted with an affection and sincerity which many proconsuls might envy. The Maharaja of Tikari's dinner was a semi-public affair, details of which had already appeared in your columns. Sir Guy spoke delightfully and everybody, official and non-official, was charmed with his speech. The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam's dinner was second. It was quite private and only about thirty friends were asked to meet the distinguished guest. Mr. Imam spoke of Sir Guy's share of the burden of the Government of India, and said Sir Guy would take his place beside Lord Ripon in the hearts of the Indian people. Last was the public dinner in his honour. There were some preliminary difficulties, as the Government of India threw a bundle of regulations at the organisers' heads. Accordingly official permission to entertain the retiring Finance Member had to be sought but Lord Hardinge with his usual generosity gave his sanction at once. The banquet was splendid in every way and it is a significant sign of the times that public life is gradually coming into existence in this remote hill station and will have to be reckoned with in future. There only remains one more function and that is the dinner which His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge will give on the 23rd. This will be quite a private affair, unless Lord Hardinge chooses to make his speech public—a practice which Lord Curzon invariably followed.

SIR GUY AND HIS SUB-ORDINATES.

Talking of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, I think it is only proper that I should allude to a generous trait in his character. In the midst of the overwhelming engagements which surrounded him during the last week, he did not fail to remember the subordinate staff of his Department. On Wednesday he invited the Registrar, the Superintendents and their wives to a dinner at Peterhoff, when the staff expressed their sincere gratitude for all Sir Guy had done for each, individually and collectively. There was not a man in the Finance Department, it was declared, who would not part with him with keen regret. Sir Guy feelingly acknowledged the kind wishes of the staff, and said that sometimes he had been a very hard taskmaster, but that was necessary in a Minister who went forward and was not content to take things as they came and follow the line of least resistance. He added that the realisation of the ideals of the head of a department would be impossible without the co-operation of his staff, and he eulogised the services of the men of the Finance Department who served him ungrudgingly in time of trouble and stress. The work of the subordinate staff of Government offices would be greatly minimised if heads of departments recognised, like Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, that the men in the lower ranks are human beings, ready to respond even to the slightest show of kind and generous treatment. I remember both Lord Curzon and Lord Ampthill, when the latter acted as Viceroy, paid high testimony to the subordinate staff in the Government of India. Lord Curzon said that Indian clerks were the best of their class that he had ever known.

THE NEW HIGH COURT.

The visit of Sir Charles Bayley to Simla has revived interest in the question of a separate High Court and a separate University for Behar. The Government of India, I understand, will take the opportunity to confer with the officials of the Behar Government who are here. Both Mr. Nathan and the Maharajah of Durbhanga will advise the Government of India on the question of a separate University and Mr. Le Mesurier's help will be sought in settling the question of a separate High Court. I understand it is possible that, when the details are settled, the Government of India will recommend to the Secretary of State the establishment of High Court both at Patna and at Lahore at the same time. This will be done to obviate delay without giving a change for fresh agitation The feeling in the Punjab is very strong as to raising the Chief Court to the position of a High Court and I know for a fact that Sir Louis Dane, before he left India, made strong recommendations to the Government of India on this subject. The judges of the Chief Court are also very keen, not to say anything of the bar and the litigant public. I am told that directly the High Court is granted to Punjab, there will be a demand for a Council Government for the Province. Being in close proximity to the Capital of the Empire and the surrounding influences of the Imperial Government, the Punjab will no longer tolerate the shortcomings of a backward province.

HARDINGE DAY.

CELEBRATION IN JAMNAGAR.

The birthday of Lord Hardinge was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Jamnagar city and all over the State. In Jamnagar city songs in praise of the Viceroy and of British rule were sung in each school, and speeches were delivered exhorting the boys to be loyal to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Highness the Maharaja Ranjitsinghji. The meeting in the High School was most enthusiastic and the boys vociferously cheered whenever the names of Lord and Lady Hardinge, of the King Emperor and of Maharaja Ranjitsinghji were mentioned. The people of Jamnagar have ever been loyal to their Chief and to British rule and the gathering of schoolboys was calculated to impress this fact on the mind of any observer.

Primary education was made free and fifteen primary schools were opened last year to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi and these will serve to arouse in the minds of the rising generation a feeling of deep loyalty to the Emperor and Maharaja Ranjitsinghji.

Sweets and pictures of Lord and Lady Hardinge were distributed to the school children all over the State. H. H. gave an evening party to the Bhayats, officers and the leading gentry in the evening which was well attended.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, President of the Bombay, Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee has received the following message from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:

"Am directed to convey to you His Excellency the Viceroy's warm thanks for your kind telegram of congratulations and to specially express his gratitude for the handsome manner in which the children of Bombay have been entertained."

THE FLOODS IN MAHUVA.

HOUSES AND BELONGINGS SWEPT AWAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHUVA, June 23.

Heavy rain fell down in torrents in Mahuva city on Wednesday night, the 11th. instant. Owing to this, the water of the river Malan rose in flood, encircling the city in an enormous masa and a great number of houses and storehouses fell. The goods contained in these worth thousands of rupees have been destroyed, many cattle have perrished. About thirty or forty men have died. The ships in the port have suffered a great loss. The people have become homeless. The Mahajans and the philanthropic men have arranged to give them food, clothing and shelter.

A heavy flood similarly visited the city on the year Sanwat 1947, but this year's flood has caused great loss which may be estimated at about a lakh of rupees.

The Mahuva Gnashala was also engulfed by the waters off the food, and cows and calves were saved with great difficulty; still three lame cows and two calves not being able to get out perished. Sixty gunnies of cotton seeds and the wood of the shed of the new roof were swept off. The Mahuva Gnashala has suffered a loss of Rs. 500.

Motalpur, where many cows of this institution are kept, has suffered a loss of a thousand rupees as the shed for the cows collapsed owing to the heavy rain. Fortunately, no cow or calf has perished there.

The monsoon is not yet over and new sheds will have to be erected for the cows, therefore, help is necessary from benevolent persons. It is hoped that for the protection of cows philanthropists will open their purses and contribute according to their abilities to this institution of a very long standing.

A RANGOON BLAZE.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 23.

A fire broke out in the boarding house known as Astor House in Merchant Street at three o'clock this morning. With a strong breeze the flames spread to the double-storeyed premises of the Burma Pictorial Press, at which the "Times of Burma" and "Sunday Times" are printed, destroying both the buildings. Mr. Barton, Proprietor of the press, estimates his loss at Rs. 74,000 which was not covered by insurance. The loss of the other two buildings which were completely gutted is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

DACOITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR JUTE AREA.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 24.

In reply to the Narayangunj Chamber of Commerce the Government of Bengal has described the methods it is employing to check dacoity in Eastern Bengal. River police are being organised and measures for the protection of the jute area are being concerted. Special patrols and detachments of armed reserves are being placed in suitable places. The Government suggest that firms should employ armed guards when large remittances are being sent to isolated places. Armed police are to be strengthened by raising two additional companies, one to be stationed at Alipore and the other at Drabugan.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT.

NOWROJI HILL SCHEME.

An ordinary meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's Offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The board considered a letter from the Engineer, requesting sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,58,281 for the construction of chawls at Chinch Bunder Road in connection with the Nowroji Hill Improvement scheme. The Chairman said that the cost would be covered by the five and a quarter lakhs of rupees sanctioned by Government for this scheme. There would be 32 godowns and over them would be 372 rooms and the average worked out at Rs. 716 per room.

It was resolved to sanction the estimate.

Consideration was next given to Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil's proposals for the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore at Walkeshwar. Mr. Vakil proposed to reclaim the land at his own cost under certain conditions.

The Chairman said that about sixteen buildings would be erected on the reclaimed land and that the cost of such reclamation would amount to about eight or nine lakhs of rupees.

A member pointed out that the reclamation would do away with the nuisance due to the unreclaimed state of the foreshore.

The Chairman said that the Trust were unable to undertake the work as he apprehended loss.

Mr. Wacha objected to a monopoly being given to one person without asking for tenders from outsiders. He said the Chairman should prepare a scheme and ask the public if they would undertake the work.

Further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE.

A meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace was held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Hall on Monday evening to elect a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, the seat having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Shapurji Jiwaji. The Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai was voted to the chair.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that Mr. Hormusji Merwanji Cama be elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman moved and Mr. J. R. Patel seconded that Mr Jehangir Maneckji Cursetji be elected.

On a poll being taken, Mr. Cama received 49 votes and Mr. Cursetji 20 votes.

The President declared that he would write to Government suggesting the name of Mr. H. M. Cama.

The Government of the Punjab, in a circular letter, has intimated to all municipalities in the province that educational grants will henceforth be given to all vernacular schools under municipalities on same terms and conditions as grants are now given to all such schools under district boards. The Government will bear two-thirds of the cost of the salary of the teachers of vernacular schools, contribute to the teachers' provident funds and share half the cost of the building of schools.

Professor Frederick Braendel, the official translator to the United States Government, and an accomplished philologist, has invented a new language called Veltlang. It is based upon English, and he is confident that it will displace Volapuk and Esperanto as a world language. Professor Braendel has also invented a new alphabet of 20 letters as a vehicle of Veltlang, and when you have acquired this, he says everything is exceedingly easy.

BOREGAON COLLISION.

GUARD BEZONJI'S TRIAL.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

AKOLA, June 24.

Mr. Slaney resumed the hearing of the case of guard Bezonji who stands charged with two others for endangering the safety of passengers at Boregaon on 30th April last.

Mr. George, Inspector, Railway Police, prosecuted instead of Mr. James, Superintendent, Railway Police. The accused was defended by Mr. Cama and Mr. M. P. Walsh.

The first witness examined to-day was Mr. Kirkham, Police Superintendent, who said that when he heard of the accident at Boregaon he went there on the same day at ten o'clock. Among the casualties, 29 dead bodies were extracted, and one injured died on the way while three succumbed to injuries at Akola.

To Mr. Cama:—No investigation was held by the police.

Next witness was driver Conroy of the passenger train who said he had been 12 years in service. His train was due at 4-52 in the morning at Boregaon but did not go further than the outer signal. Other trains arrived 7 or 8 minutes after his train. It was dark when they arrived near the outer signals at Boregaon. No fog signals were heard before the collision.

To Mr. Walsh:—(For defence): There is a gradient near the pumping house at Boregaon and is about a mile. There is a decline from Khatepurna to the point where incline starts. Coming down this decline we usually open throttle to allow us to mount the incline on an absolutely level road. a train with throttle open could go at 30 to 35 miles but going down the hill one could not get much speed on the scene of disaster which was half a mile up the rise.

Yasinkhan Daulatkhan, fireman was the third witness. He deposed that he was a fireman on the passenger train. He saw line-clear signal on outer telegraph near Boregaon. Seeing the signal his train went ahead and suddenly saw a black mass in front. Driver Conroy tried to pull the train but could not do so before both the trains collided. They did not hear any fog signals exploding, saw both distance and home signal arms down.

Cross-examination of witness was reserved owing to the illness of the driver, Sorabjee, of the goods train. His evidence could not be taken, and the case has therefore been postponed to June 30th when his leave expires.

AKOLA, June 23.

The following is the concluding portion of Guard O'Neill's evidence:—

They were then 80 yards from the engine. He was not able to see the post of the outer signal. He did not hear any fog signals before the collision. Neither did the driver nor the brakesman of the train inform him of having heard any.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cama he said that he was in the rear brake-van and quite alone. He carried his bedding with him.

To the court he said he carried two green signals and one red. Of the two green lights one was for home signal and the other for outer or distance signal. In home signal he saw one green and red.

To the Court he said he carried two with him when he met Conroy. Neither was anybody with Conroy. When Conroy showed signals they were only two present. They both walked from the brake-van to the engine to see the extent of the damage. He walked to the Boregaon Railway Station to give the message for calling medical aid. He finished his work in 20 minutes. They went back again to the train. It took them nearly 10 to 15 minutes and they did all that was necessary till noon. From the time he left the train after meeting Conroy till he left Boregaon station he only met the fireman of his train and the driver of the goods train and also the second guard of his train. He met them on his return from the Boregaon station. He is not sure if station-master was with him when he met the brakesman. When he met the brakesman it was light. He could see 20 yards when he had regained consciousness. Just before collision he stood up from his line box containing his things to look out for signals. He was sitting on the box after leaving the Katepurna station. There are seats near the door of the brake-van apart from his line box.

To Court:—He met the guard and a driver in addition to other railway servants. He met both of them near the engine of his train where the driver was helping Mrs. Harrison. The guard's name was Bezonji and the driver also was a Parsee. While the driver was helping, Bezonji was standing by and seemed to be dazed. He spoke to Bezonji and asked him if he was hurt but could not get any answer. He met Bezonji again. He was among the wounded. He spoke to the driver and asked him who the wounded lady was.

Mohidin brakesman on 356 Up train, was the next witness. He said he had 13 years' service. Mr. O'Neill was a guard and Conroy driver of 356 up. They reached Katepurna about 20 minutes late. His train did not arrive at Boregaon. It collided with the goods train near the Boregaon outer signal. He was sitting on a chesta cross the door of the brake-van and saw the line-clear signal. He could not see the post but could see only the lights. It was very dark and he could see only 20 or 25 yards in front of him. No fog signal exploded before approaching the outer signal. When trains collided he was stunned and became unconscious. When he got up it was light. He saw no one there. He was not thrown out. He saw Mrs. Harrison sitting on the line about 25 yards from his brake-van. He saw the driver of the goods train after half an hour after he had seen Mrs. Harrison.

To Mr. Cama:—He was sent to the doctor at Bhusawal. He was not treated there. They were about half a mile from the outer signal when he saw the signal from his seat. His private box and bedding were with him on that occasion. He took his seat after leaving Katepurna Station. When the accident occurred he was knocked down from the seat.

Lalu Singh, constable, said he was on patrol duty by 356 Up. On 30-4-13 trains collided between Katepurna and Boregaon. He was sitting in the fourth carriage from the rear. He did not see any fog-signal explode. He had the door of the carriage open when he jumped down. After the collision he walked up to the station and asked the Station-master to wire that the passenger and goods trains had collided.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cama he said:—He saw the outer signal green and home signal red. He saw the outer hand signals down and home signal hands up. After the accident he saw Bezonji sitting near the railway track holding the rail firmly.

The Court then rose for the day.

HEDJAZ BILGRIM TRAFFIC.

SIND MOSLEM PAPER'S VIEWS.

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, June 24.

"The Alhaq" of Sukkur, the principal Mahomedan newspaper of Sind, strongly condemns the proposed new rules regarding the Hedjaz pilgrim traffic which, it says, has disquieted the Mahomedan community and created resentment among Mahomedans throughout the length and breadth of the country.

LEVEE AT POONA.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, June 24.

A large number of decorations were presented to the recipients of birthday honours at this evening's Levee. After the private and public entree had been concluded His Excellency Lord Willingdon invested the Chief of Jamkhindi with the K. C. I. E.; and presented to Sir Charles Herbert Armstrong the Letters Patent of Knighthood; General Gorringe received the badge of C. B., the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael that of C.S.I. and Lieut.-Col. R. W. Dunlop the C.I.E. In addition to these there were several other minor decorations. Levee presentations occupied nearly an hour and was conducted with the usual ceremonials.

Fulfilling a Commission from the Imperial Colonial Office, Dr. C. R. Maitland Pattison, a young Irish physician, is about to undertake three years work among the leper colony at Mekajoi Island (Fiji). He passed through Colombo recently accompanied by his wife, who will work with him at Mekajoi.

POLAR ADVENTURE.

YEAR ON MOVING GLACIER.

QUEEN MARY'S LAND DISCOVERED.

The first account to reach England of the experiences of Mr. Frank Wild and seven companions, all under 30 years of age, who formed the second base of Dr. Mawson's Antarctic expedition, and with characteristic pluck elected to be landed on a moving Antarctic glacier rather than return to Australia, has been received by Reuter's Agency. After a year had passed they were rescued with great difficulty by Captain Davis, of the Aurora.

The chief result of their exploration was the discovery of a great tract of land, with 350 miles of coast line, probably extending to the Pole itself, which has been named Queen Mary's Land. Mr. Frank Wild was specially selected by Dr. Mawson to command the second party, in view of his magnificent record and unique Antarctic experience, for he had not only served with Scott's expedition in 1902, but was also one of Shackleton's "Farthest South" party.

Captain Davis, who landed and also rescued the little band, has written:

Wild and his men were landed on one of the most hazardous positions in which anyone could be left. After putting the main party ashore Dr. Mawson instructed me to disembark Wild on a land which proved to be non-existent. For three weeks we searched for a landing-place, by which time coal supplies were running short, and it looked as if we should be unable to land the party at all and should be compelled to return with them to Hobart. One morning, however, we discovered an enormous glacier extending from the main coastline 120 miles to the north, and it was on this floating glacier, seventeen miles from land, that Mr. Wild and his party were eventually landed. After five strenuous days occupied in getting stores, equipment, and hut on to the top of the glacier, 80ft. above sea level, we said good-bye to this little party of eight men, who were facing very serious risks rather than return to Australia with their task unaccomplished. On Feb. 22 this handful of men scrambled over the side of the ship with their blankets on their backs, and made their way across the ice-floe to the heap of stores on the glacier which represented all that they had to depend upon for the next twelve months—a black heap of stores in a white waste of snow. They disappeared, cheering as they went, and I watched them with feelings of anxiety and admiration as I steamed off on my return to Hobart."

SCRAMBLING ON THE GLACIER.

Speaking to Reuter's representative of his experiences, Mr. Wild said:

"The party under my command were G. H. Dovers, surveyor; C. Harrison, artist and biologist; A. C. Hoadley, geologist; S. E. Jones, surgeon; A. L. Kennedy, magnetician; M. H. Moyes, meteorologist; and A. D. Watson, geologist.

"We left Mawson at his base in Adelie Land on Jan. 19 of last year, with orders to form a second base on Sabrina Land or Knox Land. The former we soon ascertained did not exist, and impenetrable pack prevented us from getting within sixty miles of Knox Land, with the result that, instead of 400 miles, we cruised for 1,300 miles, and still found no chance of landing. On Feb. 11 we sighted a glacier, which had probably been mistaken by Wilkes for Termination Land and on the 15th found a landing. This being Shackleton's birthday we named it Shackleton Glacier.

"It looked an impossible spot. It was clearly a moving glacier, and its terrible cliffs, 100ft. high, were badly broken and crevassed. I fully realised the possibility of its breaking away, but thought the risk worth taking. However, I asked all my people separately if they were willing to land, and, trusting to my judgment, they cheerfully consented. We had thought of landing on a fast floe, five or six years old, which we had seen some days previously, but fortunately did not, or we should have all been lost.

"Landing our hut, stores, &c., and hoisting them up this dangerous cliff was a long and difficult business, and our next care was to move them from the broken edge to a spot 640 yards distant, where we erected our hut. During these operations the whole party worked fourteen hours a day, and six days after the Aurora had departed we were able to leave our tents and occupy the hut. During this period the temperature varied 40deg, dropping as low as minus 15 Fahr. We covered 185 miles in dragging stores between the glacier edge and the hut. We next made preparations for sledging, but were detained until the middle of March by blizzards and snow drifts 15ft. in depth.

HELD UP BY BLIZZARDS.

"In the meantime all the sea-ice blew away, leaving us with a perpendicular glacier edge up which it was impossible for penguins or seals to reach, and for five months we had to depend entirely on tinned foods. As soon as the weather permitted a party of six left the hut to lay out a depot on land, which we could see to the south, seventeen miles distant from our glacier. Kennedy and Watson were left at the base. Although, in a direct line, the land lay seventeen miles off, our first journey to it was thirty-three miles in length.

"After eight days' travelling we reached a spot thirty-five miles inland, at an altitude of 2,200ft. Crevasses abounded, and from March 21 for a period of nine days we were kept in camp by the same blizzard, which proved fatal to Scott and his gallant companions. We soon found it impossible to go on, and turned back for home. Carrying only 50lb. per man, the going was so hard that we only covered a mile and a quarter in eight hours, down hill, and sinking three feet in snow. When two miles from our hut another blizzard held us up. One tent collapsed, and its three occupants were unable to move or get food for thirty-six hours.

"The days were now becoming too short, and the weather too uncertain for extensive sledge work, and we made preparations for the winter in our glacier home. We dug a tunnel, with caves to hold our stores, and this was entered by means of a trap-door on the top, raised above the snow. The winter was very bad, with constant gales, but we managed to keep well and cheerful. We had a regular routine, meals at stated hours, work in morning and afternoon off, and we amused ourselves with hockey, football, and skiing in fine weather, and chess, draughts, and cards when unable to venture out. Every Sunday I conducted Divine service in the morning, and we did nothing except essential camp work.

VAST PENGUIN ROOKERY.

"In August we again made preparations for sledging, one party of three going eastward and another to the west. The latter surveyed all the coast line to the point reached by the German expedition of 1902. The western party did most of its travelling on land, at an altitude of two to three thousand feet. On one trip it did 510 miles at that altitude. This party discovered the largest emperor penguin rookery ever recorded. This was on an island sixty-five miles west of our glacier hut, and here were congregated some seven thousand young Emperor birds, in addition to innumerable ordinary penguins. The eastern party surveyed as far as 101 E. longitude, and went inland for fifty miles, reaching an altitude of 4,500ft.

"Blizzards were very severe. One exceptionally bad one split a tent, and caused the others to collapse. We were thus without shelter in a hundred miles an hour wind. For five days we lay in a covered hole, 12ft. by 6ft. by 3ft. At intervals awful avalanches crashed down from a 600ft. cliff 400 yards from us, while giant boulders of ice, weighing twenty tons, came to within a hundred yards of our hole, which, three months later, was itself engulfted.

HOISTING THE UNION JACK.

"On Christmas Day we formally took possession of Queen Mary's Land, and hoisted the Union Jack. I called my companions together to witness the act, as we took the land in the name of the Australian expedition for King George V. The land is a continuation of King Edward VII. Plateau, has a coast line of 350 miles, and ascends gradually probably to the Pole itself. We photographed the scene, left a canister and a record, and in honour of the occasion had a drink all round from the medical comforts, which fortunately had not been needed.

"The ice we met with on the expedition was by far the worst I have ever seen. On our glacier this was partly the result of collisions between more quickly moving masses and our own. These collisions had torn crevasses more than 300ft. wide and 400ft. deep, and the impact had thrown up ice 250ft. to 300 ft. high. This evidently extended right out to sea. After covering ten miles we had to give it up. There were, too, magnificent ice cascades twelve miles wide and from two to three thousand feet high. There was a constant upheaval, due to the varying speeds of the ice. At night time the constant groaning of the ice mass and continual reports like pistol shots had a weird effect."

Asked for his worst experience, Mr. Wild said: "On the whole, we enjoyed good health, and there were no casualties. Falling down crevasses was more or less common, and we all got grazed and bruised, while on one occasion Watson was down a crevasse for twenty minutes before we hauled him out. There was, too, the ever-present possibility of finding our hut gone, but fortunately it did not get adrift.

"Our worst experience was in October, when the western party was laid up for seventeen days in a blizzard, the longest on record. Personally, I had never before experienced one of more than nine days. It is difficult to imagine what it meant for three men to be imprisoned in a tent 6ft. across, which got gradually smaller with the piled-up snow outside. There was no room to lie straight, nothing to read, and for seventeen days and nights we never, under any pretext whatever, went outside. Sixteen hours out of the twenty-four we spent in sleep. At the end of the blizzard we were as weak as kittens, but it is extraordinary how soon one picks up. I have known of cases where a man will gain 5lb. or 6lb. in weight after one meal."

RELIEF SHIP SIGHTED.

In conclusion, Mr. Wild said: "We expected the Aurora to relieve us on Jan. 31, but it was not until Feb. 25 that she came. We were beginning to get a bit anxious at her non-arrival, and had, in fact, arranged for a second winter. At eleven o'clock on Sunday Jones and I were out on the floe, when we saw what we thought to be penguin. Looking through my binoculars, I espied what was undoubtedly the crow's-nest of the Aurora. I had only just concluded reading service, and the men were all enjoying their Sunday rest, when Jones ran back and told them to get their kit ready. Being Sunday, they could not at first realise what the order meant.

"The Aurora was a mile and a half off, but six hours later all our belongings had been embarked, and all of us left our glacier en route for home. A very little delay would have meant the ship being frozen in for the winter."

INTENSE HEAT AT AGRA.

[Associated Press.]

AGRA, June 24.

Intense heat which has prevailed here for the last three days and caused some cases of heatstroke, has been somewhat mitigated to-day by some feeble showers of rain. Heavy clouds are hanging about and everyone hopes that the monsoon has arrived.

The local authorities of South London have guaranteed to provide half the amount necessary to acquire the Crystal Palace for the nation. The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund to raise the balance of the money, and Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, has offered to make up the last £10,000 required for the public.

Sir George Roos-Keppel will arrive at Simla from Nathia Gali on the 7th July.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

PETITION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Beaman and Shah.)

HIRJI NAOROJI ANKLESARIA *v.* JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI GINWALLA AND OTHERS.

This was a petition for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council under Order XIV, Rule 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The facts of this case are these:—The suit was filed by Hirjibhoy Naoroji Anklesaria as the administrator with the will annexed of Naoroji Nusserwanji Ginwalla, against Jamshedji Nusserwanji Ginwalla, Ardeshir Nusserwanji Ginwalla, and Dinshaw Pestonji Ginwalla, the first two being the surviving partners of Naoroji Nusserwanji and the third being the administrator *ad litem* of the estate of Pestonji, another partner who survived Naoroji but is now dead. Naoroji died on the 7th of February, 1885, being then a partner with his three brothers in the cotton-ginning and trading business in Gujrat which was carried on under the title of the Nusserwanji Hirjibhai Cotton Ginning Company. The plaintiff prayed that the first two defendants and the third defendant as the administrator of the estate of Pestonji be directed to render an account of all the assets of the deceased Naoroji Nusserwanji Ginwalla in their business with compound interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar before whom this suit was filed, found that Manekbai was an executrix according to the tenor of her husband's will.

BARRED BY LIMITATION.

He framed in all thirty-six issues, and the general effect of his findings on the issues was that there was no fraud and misrepresentation so as to bring the case under the operation of Article 95 of the Limitation Act. He, however, found that limitation began to run against the plaintiff's claim under Article 120 or 126 of the Limitation Act from the 30th November, 1895, the date of the transfer to the joint stock company. The suit was, therefore, barred as being against executors *de son tort* or against constructive trustees or surviving partners.

Against the decision of the Subordinate Judge the plaintiff appealed to the District Judge, who finding that the claim was not time-barred, reversed the decree of the lower Court.

A second appeal was filed in the High Court against the decree of the District Judge. The said second appeal came on for argument before a Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar on the 21st day of August, 1912, and thereafter and their Lordships passed a decree reversing the said decree of the District Judge and dismissing the suit with costs throughout on the plaintiff.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Feeling himself aggrieved by the decree of the High Court the petitioner asked for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council on the following grounds:—

That their Lordships erred in holding that the plaintiff's suit was barred by the law of limitation. That their Lordships ought to have held that the finding of the District Judge was right. That their Lordships failed to notice that the plaintiff's case as disclosed in the pleadings and the issues having been based on the fraud of the defendant's Article 95 or in any event section 18 of the Indian Limitation Act, saved the plaintiff's suit from the bar of limitation. That their Lordships ought to have held that the plaintiff's right to sue the first and second defendants and the deceased Pestonji as (1) surviving partners of Naoroji, (2) as trustees, (3) as executors of their own wrong, and (4) as fraudulent misappropriators of the deceased Naoroji's property did not accrue to the plaintiff before grant of the letters of administration to him and before he had full knowledge of the fraudulent and illegal character of the first two defendants and the deceased Pestonji's dealings with the estate of Naoroji as alleged in the plaint.

Under these circumstances their Lordships would be pleased to grant a certificate that the value of the subject-matter of the suit in the Court of first instance and of the matter in dispute in appeal to His Majesty in Council was Rs. 10,000 or upwards, or that the decree of their Lordships involved directly or indirectly a claim or question to or respecting property of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, or that the case was otherwise a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

The arguments of Counsel occupied the whole day. The case was adjourned for Wednesday the 25th.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for the petitioner.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Mansukram K. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, solicitors appeared on behalf of the respondents.

DEFAULTING MORTGAGOR.

REFERENCE UNDER DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

FULL BENCH.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Beaman and Shah.)

SHEOYOGAPPA *v.* GOVINDAPPA AND OTHERS.

This was a petition under Section 15 (B) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, made to the Full Bench by Justices Heaton and Rao, because there were two conflicting decisions on that section, reported in 34 Bom. page 502 and 35 Bom. page 190. Section 15 (B) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act provides (1) "The Court may, in its discretion, in passing a decree for redemption, foreclosure or sale in any suit of the descriptions mentioned in section 3, clause (y) or clause (z), or in the course of any proceedings under a decree for redemption, foreclosure, or sale passed in any suit, whether before or after this Act comes into force, direct that any amount payable by the mortgagor under that decree shall be payable in such instalments, on such dates and on such terms as to the payment of interest, and, where the mortgagee is in possession, as to the appropriation of the profits and accounting therefore, as it thinks fit.

"(2) If a sum payable under any such direction is not paid when due, the Court shall, except for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, instead of making an order for the sale of the entire property mortgaged or for foreclosure, order the sale of such portion only of the property as it may think necessary for the realisation of that sum.

"(3) In passing a decree for redemption or foreclosure in any such suit as aforesaid, the Court may direct that the amount payable by the mortgagor shall be discharged by continuing the mortgagee in possession for such further period as will enable him to recover his principal with reasonable interest and that on the expiry of such period the property mortgaged shall be restored to the mortgagor.

"(4) When the amount payable to a mortgagee in possession has been determined in any such suit as aforesaid, the Court may, in its discretion, instead of making an order for payment thereof, direct that the mortgagee be continued in possession for such period (to be specified by the Court) as will in the opinion of the Court be sufficient to enable him to recover from the profits the amount payable by the mortgagor together with reasonable interest, and that on the expiry of such period the property mortgaged shall be restored to the mortgagor." The facts of this case were:—A consent decree was obtained in a mortgage suit, under which the mortgagor agreed to pay the money by yearly instalments. The decree also provided that in default of payment of any two instalments, the whole amount was to be recovered by the mortgagee by the sale of the property mortgaged. The mortgagor made default in payment of two instalments, and therefore the mortgagee applied for the execution of the decree by a sale of the property, under the agreement. The mortgagor was an agriculturist to whom the D. A. R Act applied. He resisted the application, on the ground that the default clause was invalid, and that if the Court had passed a decree not by consent, the Court could not have included the default clause by virtue of section 15 (B) of the D. A. R. Act. Both the lower Courts overruled this objection. The mortgagor then filed a second appeal in the High Court. The appeal came on before Mr. Justices Heaton and Rao who referred the matter to the Full Bench, as there was conflict of cases on the point.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal. As it was a consent decree, the Court had no discretion in it, and therefore section 15 (B) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act did not apply.

Pleader for the appellant: Mr. Bhide.

Pleader for the respondent: Mr. Kelker.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT FOR LIGHT AND AIR.

PARTIAL INJUNCTION GRANTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

KHAN BAHADUR HAKIM MAHOMED DAYAM. *v.* KAPURCHAND MOHANJI.

The plaintiff, who is the executor of one Haji Esmail Allana and as such has a house at Jackeria Musjid vested in him, sues for a declaration that the seven windows on the first floor and the seven windows on the first floor of the said house are ancient windows, and that he (the plaintiff) is entitled to the use of such light and air through the said windows as used to be formerly enjoyed. He also prays for an injunction restraining the defendant from erecting, adding to or altering any building which would materially interfere with the light and air passing through those windows, or in the alternative for damages. The plaintiff's house consists of five floors, the ground floor being used for shops. The first and second floors have six rooms each, and the only source of light and air for the four interior rooms is one ancient window in each room. The defendant's property is separated from the plaintiff's by a gully and until recently consisted of one upper floor and a loft, the entire height being 30 feet. The defendant is making various additions and alterations to his property which would raise his building to a greater height than the original building. The plaintiff would in that case suffer substantial damage through diminution in the light and air passing through the windows.

BUILDING PLAN ALTERED.

The defendant does not admit that the windows referred to are ancient and that plaintiff is entitled to claim an easement for them. Since the filing of the suit the defendant has given up building according to his first plan and is erecting his building on a new plan passed by the Municipality. On completion of the building according to the new plan, it will be found that the plaintiff's windows on the first floor will not suffer at all and those on the second floor will not suffer materially. The defendant, therefore, submits that the plaintiff is not entitled to any damages, much less an injunction as prayed for.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Binning, Mr. Weldon and Mr. Kemp appeared for the defendant.

Evidence in the case was taken yesterday and to-day and judgment was given by Mr. Justice Macleod. His Lordship said that the rooms on the first floor of the house must have been badly lighted from the first. There was only a narrow gully between the two buildings. The second floor originally enjoyed full light and there was no doubt that the windows on that floor must have the full benefit of that light. The question was whether damages or an injunction should be granted. As the defendant's building had not been completed, his Lordship thought an injunction was the proper remedy. An injunction was accordingly granted in respect of the four windows on the second floor. Plaintiff was given full costs up to the filing of the written statement and half the costs after that, as he was not successful as regards his entire claim.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Little and Co.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ISWARDAS MODI, A FIRM, *v.* TARACHAND LAKHMIDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Davar and Mr. Jayalkar, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs alleged that they sold to the defendants on the 21st and the 22nd March, 1908, bales of Broach machine-ginned cotton deliverable as follows:—200 bales by the 25th March at Rs. 263-12-0; 700 bales at Rs. 263 on 22nd March 1908; 1,500 bales at Rs. 263-8-0 on 22nd March, 1908, and 2,000 bales at Rs. 263 deliverable on or before 25th March. Between the due dates of delivery the plaintiffs were always ready and willing to give delivery to the defendants. On the 24th March, 1908, the plaintiffs tendered to the defendants delivery orders in respect of 300 bales, under the said contracts; but the defendants told the plaintiffs that they did not want to take delivery as they already had a large stock of bales on hand and the defendants agreed with the plaintiffs to pay them by way of compensation and damages the difference between the contract and market prices, which was Rs. 251 per candy on due date. The defendants had sub-partners in the said transactions who had already paid the defendants, the shares payable by them in the compensation agreed upon and mentioned above. The said monies were monies received by the defendants to the plaintiffs' use and the plaintiffs prayed that an account might be taken of those monies. After giving the defendants credit for some monies due to them on previous transaction an amount of Rs. 24,163-15-9 was now found owing to the plaintiffs from the defendants and the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay that amount with interest and costs.

The defendants, in their written statement, denied that the plaintiffs were always ready and willing to give delivery or that the defendants agreed to pay compensation as alleged.

The defendants denied that they had received any sums for the use of the plaintiffs and submitted that they should not be ordered to account. No sum was due by the plaintiffs from the defendants but, on the contrary, a sum of Rs. 496-8-0 was due from the plaintiffs to the defendants which the defendants counterclaimed. The defendants prayed that the suit be dismissed and the counterclaim be allowed with costs.

This suit originally came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar, when it was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Choonilal D. Sanaiya. The arbitration, however fell through and the suit was placed on Mr. Justice Macleod's board for hearing.

Evidence was heard during the course of the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

SHORT CAUSES.

RROKER OR PRINCIPAL?

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HATHIBHAI KALGANJI *v.* JADHOWJI MORARJI AND ORS.

This was a short cause matter which was transferred to the list of long causes.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for defendants 1 and 2.

The third defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Davar submitted to the Court that this case should be transferred to the long cause list and his costs should be given.

The plaintiffs in this case sued the first and second defendants for damages for a breach of contract in respect of non-delivery of bales of cotton.

By a writing entered into by 1st and 2nd defendants with the third defendant the first and second defendants consented to see bales to the third defendant. At that time it was understood that the third defendant was the principal and the plaintiff was the broker or the agent; but according to the plaintiff's case the plaintiff was the real principal and the third defendant was his agent. The 100 bales of cotton were not delivered in time to the 3rd defendant and therefore the plaintiff, as the principal claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 2,557, from defendants 1 and 2. The 3rd defendant also demanded the sum from defendants 1 and 2 and informed them that he was the agent for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff had made the 3rd defendant a formal party; and no relief was sought against him by the plaintiff.

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was a broker and commission agent. They admitted having entered into contract with the 3rd defendant, but dealt with him as the principal. They were not aware that he was a broker. They denied any liability to the plaintiff.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the 3rd defendant said that the plaintiff was the principal. Whoever the principal was and whoever the agent was, were on record. This being on record, the question about the principal was quite immaterial. The breach of contract was admitted. It was only a technical objection that the plaintiff had no privity of contract. That could be decided in a short time and it was no use transferring that to the long cause list.

Mr. Davar submitted that that fact was that the 3rd defendant was an insolvent. His trustees might sue for him; but then the creditors would ask for this sum and therefore the 3rd defendant now said that he was the broker and the plaintiff was the principal. They had already written to the attorneys for the plaintiff that this case should be transferred to the long cause list. So much public time was wasted and he would ask His Lordship to give him costs.

His Lordship, in the course of his order, said that as a rule he was most averse to make an order of costs against the parties; but interests of justice sometimes required it. This suit was a fit and proper case to be tried as a long cause. The plaintiff had no privity with defendants 1 and 2. Under these circumstances he almost felt to make the plaintiff pay the costs of defendants 1 and 2. The kindest order he could make would be that the plaintiff should pay his own costs and the costs of defendants 1 and 2 to be costs in the cause. Suit to be transferred to the long cause list.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Dastur and Kanga.

Solicitors for defendants 1 and 2: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

STONE-BROKER'S CLAIM ON MORTGAGE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

SALEMAHOMED DHARAMSI AND ORS. *v.* ABDULLA RAHIMTULLA AND ORS.

This was an urgent motion for a rule and the appointment of an interim receiver.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

The 1st plaintiff was a stone-broker and did a large contract business in quarrying stones, &c. The first defendant had from time to time borrowed money from the plaintiff. By a deed of mortgage, the 1st defendant had transferred his rights &c., over his property to the plaintiff. Whatever moneys were due to the 1st defendant from others the plaintiff had a charge on them.

The G. I. P. Ry. owed to the 1st defendant a sum of Rs. 5,000 and the 1st plaintiff had a charge on this sum. The G. I. P. Ry. refused to recognise the plaintiff's charge. The 1st defendant had absconded and defendants 4, 5 and 6, who were the judgment creditors of the 1st defendant, attached this sum of Rs. 5,000, due by the G. I. P. Ry., in execution of their decree. It was for the purpose that no one should interfere with this sum of Rs. 5,000, that Mr. Desai applied to the Court that a receiver should be appointed.

The 2nd plaintiff, Mr. C. I. Parekh, was the assignee of the 1st plaintiff.

His Lordship issued a rule nisi for interim injunction and for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed receiver.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon.

CLAIM ON ARBITRATOR'S AWARD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RUSTOMJI KHURSEDJI *v.* KARIMBAI WIDOW AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for defendants 2 and 3.

The 1st defendant was absent.

Mr. Davar submitted to the Court that there was no defence to the suit. The written statement on behalf of defendants 2 and 3 was put in for the purpose of delay.

The 1st defendant, a Borah lady, was the owner of certain property. Second and third defendants, two Goanese gentlemen, were the mortgagees of the property. The plaintiff was the contractor who built the house for the 1st defendant. Under an agreement second and third defendants were to supply money to the plaintiff, on behalf of the 1st defendant. Whether there was a necessity or not for such money it was left to the engineer of the owner, to certify to that effect. Some extra work was done on the building and second and third defendants made some difficulty about the payment of this money. As defendants disputed these one Merwanji Mistri was appointed arbitrator. The artitrator made an award and they were sueing for the balance of the money ordered to be paid under the award. For 2 years they were not paid. The second and third defendants had no right to dispute as arbitration and award was between plaintiff and the 1st defendant. They said that the award was a bar to the suit. They were sitting tight over the plaintiff's money. Under the agreement the consent of defendants 2 and 3 is not necessary.

Mr. Talyarkhan for dependants 2 and 3 said that the suit was not maintainable against them. Even if it was they were not bound by the award because they were not parties to the award. Their consent ought to have been obtained by the plaintiff and the 1st defendant.

His Lordship ordered that the suit should be transferred to the list of long causes. It should be put on board this day fortnight. Plaintiff to supply affiavits within four days. Costs to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the Plaintiff: Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal.

Solicitors for the defendants 2 and 3: Messrs. Surajmal and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DISHONOURED CHEQUES.

CHEATING CHARGE DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has disposed of the case in which N. H. Bambot charged A. C. Patel with cheating in respect of two cheques for Rs. 500, and the other for Rs 200.

The charge against the accused was that he induced the complainant, a partner in a firm doing export and import business, to sell him cinematograph films of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200 by falsely representing to the complainant that he had funds in the Bank to pay for them. The accused subsequently gave the cheques on the Pioneer Bank to pay for them. The the Pioneer Bank, which were dishonoured.

The accused in the course of his statement said that when he gave the cheque for Rs. 500 to the complainant, he believed that the Bank would honour it as he was allowed to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 2,000 by the Bank.

As regards the second cheque he stopped the payment thereof as he considered that that cheque had been give to the complainant in lieu of a cheque of Mr. J. Khambata which he had passed on to the complainant but which was dishonoured.

Mr. Gajiwala, the Manager of the Pioneer Bank, deposed that the accused was always allowed to overdraw on previous instructions if the cheque was for a large amount and if he had informed him (the witness) beforehand that he had given a cheque for Rs. 500 to the complainant, the Bank would have cashed the cheque. The accused's petty cheques were cashed without previous instructions. He held one hundred shares in the Bank and was allowed to overdraw to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

His Worship thought the case ought not to proceed further in view of the evidence of Mr. Gajiwala and the statement put in by the accused the correctness of which was not disputed. His Worship acquitted the accused.

INDIAN ARMY REGULATIONS: A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers who are in a position to give authoritative information kindly say if the following reply given by Mr. Montagu to a question recently put in the House of Commons by Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., is correct? Yours, etc.,

JAL SORAB MIRZAN.

Cherag Office, Bombay, June 21.

From Parliamentary Debates, written answers, 2nd June, 1913, Col. 609.

ENTERIC FEVER (INDIAN ARMY REGULATIONS.)

Mr. Chancellor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he is aware that the officer commanding the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, now stationed at Mhow, India, has relegated to Class 2 service pay, under paragraph 686 of the King's Regulations, as being ineligible for active service, six privates, solely on the ground of their refusal to be inoculated against enteric fever; whether inoculation against this disease is compulsory on objecting soldiers, and, if not, what steps he proposes to take to ensure them against arbitrary penalties for exercising their right to refuse compliance with such orders in future?

Mr. Montagu: Inoculation against enteric fever is not compulsory, but in view of the fact that it is highly desirable in the interests of the soldiers themselves to preserve them from dangerous illness, every effort is made to persuade and convince soldiers that they should be inoculated voluntarily. The allegation which the hon. member makes is quite untrue and if he would look at the regulation he quotes he would see that it is obviously impossible.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

THE WEST END
"IMPERATOR"
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17' size.

The Imperator is made to suit the taste of those persons who like a light, flat watch, that does not bulge the pocket, nor inconvenience by its size and weight. Although thin and small it is quite substantial and strong enough to stand the roughest usage.

Nickel Silver ... ... Rs. 32
Black Oxidised Steel ... ,, 35
Sterling Silver ... ... ,, 45
18ct. Gold ... ... ,, 140
Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

GUARANTEED FOR 6 YEARS.

Open-face Case, full size.
The "Imperator" is rated in 2 positions and is perfectly accurate under all conditions of service.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

Monsoon is here and it is about the best time for having your Motor Car REPAIRED, OVERHAULED, REPLENISHED, or WATERPROOF-HOODED.

As we are in a position to undertake either the one or the other of the above to the absolute satisfaction of our clients, we bespeak a trial from you. We are going to give you such a quality and such a price that you will want to come.

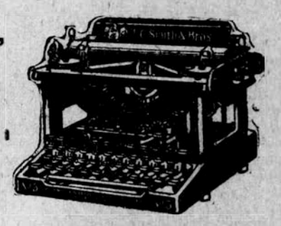
Please send your car to us--let it be any make, possess any defect, have any drawback--we can serve you right and at a most reasonable price. Every work guaranteed. We give as much attention to the minor details as to the major ones, and put honest and intelligent workmanship in all that we undertake.

You will find Electric Light, Washer, Telephone, Petrol, Oil, etc., on the premises.

May we not have the pleasure of hearing about your car? *Estimates and advice free to all.*

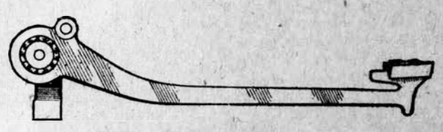
ORIENT MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "LATEST." Telephone No. 2203.

HERE IS THE NEW MODEL "FIVE."



Before selecting a typewriter, you owe it to your interests to inquire regarding this new model. It is the latest example of the highest product of typewriter manufactures' skill and is equipped with every practical device and convenience the operator can require.

The L. C. SMITH & BROS.
TYPEWRITER
(All the Writing always in Sight.)



Ball-Bearing Type Bar and Hanger.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Pamphlets to

The Sole Agents in India:

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,
10, Forbes Street, BOMBAY.
284

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIR?

That's the all important question to everyone.
Is your hair getting thin? Is it becoming grey? Is it getting brash, coarse, and hard to comb or dress?
Then answer the question to your own satisfaction by securing a bottle of

KAMINIA OIL (Re. 1.)

Keeps the scalp and the important underlying tissues in a healthy condition, thereby carrying off the impure matter which causes all your hair trouble. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. V. P. extra.

Can be had from all Druggists.

Sole Agents:—
ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA 2: G. I. P. RAILWAY 2.

Despite an inclement weather a fairly large a crowd of spectators turned out to see the League engagement, between these two teams on the Cooperage on Tuesday, when an even draw resulted. A steady downpour throughout the greater part of the day did not improve the ground, which presented a much dryer appearance than was to be expected.

The sporting crowd, however, were treated to a good game of football yesterday. Though the conditions were far worse than the proceeding day, the game was of a much higher order—falls being few and far between—while passing and dribbling were excellent at times.

Of the two teams, the G. I. P. were certainly used to inclement weather, scoring two goals before their opponents could find their legs on the treacherous soil. They were seen to great advantage in the first half, and, indeed, for the first part of the second half, but the Commercial Gymkhana were not to be denied and, in the closing stages of the game managed to equalise amidst much excitement. Play, which had not lacked interest up to then, became intensely exciting, the Gymkhana endeavouring to force the pace, and get on equal terms. Unfortunately however, they suffered from the same weakness as on two occasions their forwards missed palpably easy shots at goal.

The game had one very unpleasant incident when the referee, Sgt. Peterkin, turned Muir, the G. I. P. centre half, off the field for deliberately tripping one of his adversaries.

For the G. I. P., Eagle Alcock and Ridley stood out—indeed the last—named being the best powerful shot, both goals obtained by the G. I. P. being scored by him. Alcock is a good man in the right place and is a force to be reckoned with. The G. I. P. players are inclined to forget that a good wing man who can take the ball right down the line and centre well is a great acquisition to the team. If Alcock were fed more, the forward line would have had greater openings. The last mentioned of the trio, Eagle, had to bear the brunt of the opposing attack, and very rarely made a mistake. He is a sound kick and is stubborn in defence.

To turn to the Commercial Gymkhana, one very noticeable absentee was Harwood, but Clarke was very fair. On Chapman as always rests the success of the team, but it is not the Chapman of old whom we see now, merely the shadow for the substance. He is undoubtedly off-colour but, will improve later on. Tweddle on the extreme left proved a success, his well-judged centres causing no end of embarrassment to his opponents. Indeed he deserves credit for both the Gymkhana goals. Woodford has improved to a great extent and will need watching in future. If the Commercial Gymkhana have a very weak point, it is their goal-keeper, who will let his side down if he does not improve greatly.

The Commercial Gymkhana won the toss and defended the band-stand end goal. The G. I. P. soon got going and Ridley scored within 5 minutes from the start. The Commercial Gymkhana then took up the attack and Tweddle put in a long shot which completely beat Smith. Not long, after however, a long shot by Muir glanced off Ridley into the corner of the net, this being the second goal for the G. I. P. At half-time the scores stood:—

G. I. P. Railway 2
Commercial Gymkhana 0

On re-start, the Commercial Gymkhana took up the attack and were unsuccessful for some time till Tweddle centred well and Murray scored, the same player equalising soon after amidst great exitement. The game now grew very exciting the Commercial Gymkhana missing golden opportunities. Full time arrived with the scores:—

G. I. P. Railway 2
Commercial Gymkhana 2

G. I. P. Railway: Smith, goal; Topper and Eagle, backs; Brian, Muir, Bamber, halves; Alcock, Peel, Ridley, Reynolds, Jackson, forwards.

Commercial Gymkhana: Walker goal; Chapman and Clarke, backs; Parson, Osborne, Shaw, halves, Tweddle, Murphy, Woodford, Murray, Perkin, forwards.

Referee: Sgt. Peterkin.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Sherwood Foresters "A" *v.* Bombay Athletic Club.

Referee: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.

SPORTS IN MYSORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

On the occasion of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Birthday Celebration the following interesting programme of sports has been arranged.

POLO.

23rd, 25th and 27th.

RACES.

24th, 26th and 28th.

PIG-STICKING.

25th, and 27th.

The following teams compete in Polo.

The Madras Government House, the Seventh Hussars, the King George's Own Light Cavalry, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Local Service Lancers.

MYSORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")
MYSORE, June 24.

There was fine weather and a large attendance. About a dozen bookmakers were present.

PARK PLATE:—

Maharajah of Mysore's MARY B. 9-0 Melsom 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's CHESTNUT PARK, 9-11, Southall 2
Maharajah of Mysore's MASTER PRIAM, 7-0, Shunker Row 3

Also ran.—Bachelor's Squint, 10-0; Pelargonium Second, 9-6.

From a good start Mary B. was never in danger of being beaten. Won by a length.

Time.—1-17.

PONY PLATES, 5 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's LADY SIM, 9-2, Melsom 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' MOLLY D, 9-10, Brown 2
Mr. Rungaswamy's LADY'S MAID, 9-4, Southall 3

Also ran.—Musbhut, 8-13; A Gift to Lady Sim.

Won by three lengths, six between Second and Third.

Time.—1-4.

MACINTYRE PLATE, 6 furlongs.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's MALMSEY, 8-1, Southall 1
Mr. R. Ross's LITHESIAN, 8-0, Brown 2
Mr. F. Lang's AIRMAN, 8-3, Pratt 3

Also ran.—The Witch, 8-0; Glendock No Metal Maid, 7-6.

Won by length.—1, 1½, between the Second and Third.

Time.—1-16.

YUVARAJA'S CUP, 5 furlongs.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 8-5, Southall 1
Mr. A. Sattar's PEARL, 9-11, A. Hoyt 2
Maharajah of Mysore's HARE BELL, 9-12, Lansdown 3
Maharajah of Mysore's CHEMISE, 7-2, Melsom 4

Also ran.—Vigour, 9-13; Crowbar, 9-7; Cowslip, 9-4; Aubrey, 9-4; Coeur De Lion, 7-8; Saliana, 7-9; Secta, 7-0.

A good start after much delay and a close finish.

Won by head same between Second and Third, neck between Third and Fourth.

Time.—1-8.

THE KARANJI PLATE, 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Dass and Paris's REINSTATED NOW, 8-0, Butlers ... 1
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VICE'S PRIDE, 8-4, O'Neill 2
Maharajah of Mysore's BAMBRA, 8-4, Melsom 3
Col. Desaraj Urs' IVA B, 8-4, McGlove 4

Also ran.—Eustace, 8-7; Little Speed, 8-4; Transmigrahon, 8-4; St. Gilgen, 8-2; Sandpiper, 7-13.

Won by head same between Second and Third.

Time.—1-4.

BOXING FATALITY.

PELKEY NOT GUILTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALGARY, June 24.

Pelkey has been found not guilty of the charge of manslaughter preferred against him on account of the death of the boxer McCarthy.

Arthur Pelkey, who resembles the reputable "Gunboat" Smith, the conqueror of the English Heavy-Weight Champion, is reputed to be possessed of a punch of unquestionable severity. The whole thing would not have occurred, writes our sporting correspondent, if McCarthy had been in his usual hard condition and not underrated his opponent. Good judges of the game always pronounced Luther McCarthy to be a good straight left, with a dangerous jab with the right and was rapidly acquiring that knowledge of ring-craft so useful in a 20-round contest between men in the heavier dimensions. That McCarthy could deal effectively with a hard-hitting, rushing antagonist he showed some time back in his contest with Al Palzer, a much stronger and heavier man, which McCarthy won in the 19th round.

CRICKET,

KURLA CRICKET CLUB.

6th July, Parel Recreation C. Club.
13th July, Rao v/s Pant.
27th July, Sneh Vardhak C. C.
3rd Aug., New Maharashtra C. C.
10th Aug., Thana Middle School.
17th Aug., King Jeorge School.
31st Aug., Matunga Union C. C.
7th Sept. Thana Young Cricketers.
21st Sept., Koliwada Cricket Club.
9th Oct., Currency Office C. Club.

THE PATHARE PRABHU CRICKET CLUB.

28th June, Gawd Saraswat C. Club.
6th July, Radiant C. Club.
12th July Jolly Young Cricketers.
13th July, Fort Vijaya C. Club.
19th July, Young Hindu C. Club.
20th July, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana
20th July, New Jolly C. Club.
27th July, Bombay Jewish Association.
2nd Aug., Islam Gymkhana.
3rd Aug., New Century C. Club.
10th Aug., Club Road Recreation Club.
16th Aug., Maharashttra C. Club.
17th Aug., Married vs. Single.
23rd Aug., P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana
30th Aug., Bombay Young Cricketers.
31st Aug., Friends Union C. Club.
6th Sept., Empire C. Club.
14th Sept., New Esplanade C. Club.

CHEATING MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY BILLS.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT AWARDED EIGHT MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged R. H. Bunnell, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Company with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money amounting to Rs. 907 in April and May 1912. Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution; while Mr. H. A. H. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

His Worship delivering his decision remarked that with reference to the first two charges Mr. Hockerday, Manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company, had deposed that the accused's function was to assist in the office, to pass receipts and to sign the ordinary correspondence of the firm, and that the cashier used to bring registered letters to the office and give them to the accused or the General Manager. In this way two receipts, one for Rs. 238 from the Accountant General of the Alwar State and another for Rs. 519 from the Risaldar of the 1st Regiment at Jodhpore, were signed by the accused, but the amounts in question were not received by the General Manager. The defence had relied strongly on the fact that the accused used to help in the grocery department and that he had to sign fifty to sixty receipts in the evening. The suggestion was that the accused signed these receipts inadvertently and omitted to compare them with the cash.

The facts proved by the prosecution in reference to the first charge were not incompatible with negligence on the accused's part—a fact that had raised suspicion against the accused. The Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt on that charge.

As regarded the second charge, there was the evidence of the ledger-keeper that the accused requested him to prepare a post-dated bill for the Risaldar of the Jodhpore State on the eve of his departure. His Worship disbelieved the accused's statement that he had given no such instructions to the ledger-keeper.

His Worship also disbelieved the accused's statement regarding the third charge that he (the accused) received the £10 note in part payment of his salary. His Worship further remarked that it appeared to have been proved that the accused cashed this cheque with Watson's Hotel. His Worship acquitted him of the first and convicted him of the second and third charges.

Mr. Sullivan said there was a previous conviction against the accused, who was sentenced in 1902 in Calcutta to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Vicaji asked the Court not to take a strong view of the case because of the previous conviction. The accused had borne a good character during the past twelve years. The system of keeping accounts in Treacher and Company was not absolutely strict and it was due to this that the accused had again fallen a victim to temptation after twelve years' good conduct. The accused had already been in custody for four months and Mr. Vicaji asked for a lenient sentence.

His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

DONATIONS FOR INSTITUTE BUILDING.

The following donations have been subscribed towards the proposed "Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund":—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 45,650; the Hon. Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., Rs. 30; Jamsetji A. Wadia, Esq., Rs. 100; Prof. Harold Mann, Rs. 20; Phiroze C. Sethna, Esq., Rs. 50; Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Esq., Rs. 15; N. H. Katrak Esq., Rs. 5; Proceeds of open air entertainment of 10-5-1913, Rs. 223-1; late Mr. Wadia Trustees from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 9,000 (by instalments of Rs. 3,000 annually). Total Rs. 55,093-1.

All those interested in the movement are requested to send in their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

LATE SIR H. CURTIS BENNETT.

A MAN OF MANY PARTS.

When Mr. H. Curtis Bennett, as he then was, was appointed to Bow-street in April, 1908, the celerity with which he disposed of the business was a surprise to those familiar with the court, writes the "Daily Telegraph." He seemed never happier than when at work, and many a Saturday afternoon, hitherto rather regarded as an off-time, found him engaged upon cases of importance. He was, our court reporter observes, an excellent magistrate in every respect, severe when severity was demanded, but quick to sympathise with the unfortunate, to whom he was always ready to extend a helping hand, and would spare youths who had taken the first step on a downward path, and would spare himself neither time nor trouble in his efforts to give such offenders a fresh start in life. With justifiable pride he would trace the career of many a young fellow who had passed through his hands in this way, and afterwards achieved success; and amongst his treasured possessions were letters recording the gratitude of his proteges, many of whom are now doing well in distant parts of the Empire. Sir Henry was ready on occasion to make a joke. One of his favourite pleasantries was exercised when a prisoner, who had been ordered to pay a fine or go to gaol in default, asked to be allowed time in which to find the money. "I have already given you time," his worship would answer, but there was a twinkle in his eye and the request was seldom refused.

In addition to the case that has already been referred to, the late chief magistrate was at the time of his death engaged upon at least two other weighty prosecutions, one of them being that in which Mr. F. R. Shackleton is a defendant, the hearing of which has occupied twelve full days since January last. The second was the conspiracy charge against Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, and another which stands remanded for committal.

We have referred to the deep interest which Sir Henry Curtis Bennett took in means to save juvenile offenders. In his evidence before a Royal Commission he was able to state that of the 205 boys who had then been sent to the Police-court Iome at Yiewsley 161, or 78 per cent., were entirely successful, 13 per cent. doubtful, and only nine definitely failures.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

It fell to the lot of the late Chief Magistrate to be among the London stipendiaries who had to deal with Suffragist offenders—first at Westminster, and later at Bow-street. At the latter court in 1908 he had to sentence Mrs. Pankburst, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Pankhurst to terms of imprisonment in default of their undertaking to keep the peace. On that occasion Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Herbert (now Viscount) Gladstone were summoned to give evidence, and were cross-examined by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Since that date a number of other Suffragist cases had come before him, and he had incurred the hostility of those who have committed or incited others to commit outrages. One such was aimed at himself. On May 14 a parcel was addressed to the magistrate at Bow-street, and marked "Immediate." Fortunately, it was received with suspicion, and being opened was found to contain a bomb, charged with quarter of a pound of gunpowder. After that attempt Sir Henry was guarded by the police on his way to and from the court.

MORE DARING OUTRAGE.

In addition to this attempted crime, already made public, there is another, which has never been published, and which would seem incredible only that it rests on unquestionable evidence. It has been communicated to a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" by Mr. Harry Wilson, one of the well-known solicitors at Bow-street.

"He told me the facts himself," said Mr. Wilson, "in his room at the court. Sir Henry was in the habit of sending for me when he wished to swear affidavits, and he referred on one occasion to an adventure at the seaside, after which he had always the protection of the police, mounted on bicycles, when travelling, and also a special police guard at his house. 'I was staying at the seaside,' Sir Henry told me, 'last week, and was walking along the cliffs when I was suddenly seized by the left leg by one of two ladies, who tried to push me over the high cliffs. Fortunately, I fell the other way, and when I regained my feet the two women had gone."

"He has been very nervous," Mr. Wilson continued, "and on more than one occasion has expressed his fear and wonderment as to whether anything would happen to him at the hands of suffragists."

Asked where the attempt was made to hurl Sir Henry over the cliff, Mr. Wilson said he did not inquire, but gathered that it was at Margate. He believed Sir Henry was not alone at the time, but his assailants ran away, and the suddenness of the attack and the desire to make sure he was not seriously injured aided the women in their escape. Sir Henry stated he must have been killed had he fallen the other way, as he was walking near the edge of the cliffs.

250,000 CASES.

Giving evidence before the Police Commission in 1907, Sir H. Curtis Bennett said that during the twenty-one years he had been a metropolitan magistrate he had personally dealt with upwards of 250,000 cases.

He went on to state that he considered it the duty of the police to prevent crime, not to make it, and it was certainly not the duty of a police-constable to be too eager to make arrests. He believed the police honestly endeavoured to perform their multitudinous duties with an enormous amount of thought and discretion. In the district in which he had had ten years' experience, a district which had been called the Avernus of London, the police were subjected to terrible assaults, and many a man had been rendered unfit for further service; but he had never known a policeman to use his truncheon before it was absolutely necessary. Asked if some cases of misconduct by the police had not been brought to his notice, he replied. "Of course, there cannot be a body of 17,000 men who are all Simon Pures; but if a man is not upright it is soon discovered by his superiors, and that man is sent down at once."

"NEXT."

The late stipendiary, though one of the kindest-hearted men, would not permit trifling with the time of the Court. He was known to habitues of Bow-street as "Next." The sobriquet came about through his frequent use of the word in applying the veto to persistent efforts to induce him to alter his decision or to enter into any argument upon his judgment. His curt comment was invariably "Next," and the officials of the Court promptly complied by "putting up" the next case.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Highness the Rana of Jhalrawar, will arrive at Simla on the 27th instant.

Colonel Houghton, I.A., has been appointed General Staff Officer at the Army Headquarters.

The Regimental Sports of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will be held at Ghorpuri on the 26th July.

The Punjab Government has granted land in Sialkot to the Salvation Army for an agricultural settlement for criminal tribes.

Sir Charles Bayley, on return from Simla, broke his journey at Allahabad where he stays as the guest of the Chief Justice.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of the seventh temporary judgeship in the Punjab Chief Court for one year from 1st January.

The Burma Oil Company has promised to build a church for the increasing number of Europeans and Americans at Yenangyaung, the centre of the Burma oil-fields.

It is reported from Calcutta that there was another large seizure of cocaine weighing nearly half a maund on a ship in the Hooghly river at 5-30 p.m. last evening.

Driver Williams of the 93rd Battery R. F. A. was drowned in the Jacob's Tank, Hyderabad (Sind), while swimming with two comrades. The Cantonment Magistrate held an inquest at the scene and gave a verdict of accidental death.

"Surra" has broken out amongst the mules of the Pienma Expedition. Out of six hundred which went up with the convoy, 420 died either from falling over khuds or other causes. Of 180 which returned to Myitkyina, 85 are now down with "surra." So far only two are reported dead.

Mirza Mahomed Hussain, who ran amok at Hyderabad (Sind), and killed a "fakir" some time ago, has been committed to the Sessions. He said that his pleader did not know his business. The plea put forth by the pleader was that the accused was insane and that he would defend him in the Sessions Court.

His Excellancy the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A. D. C., was the guest of the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb at dinner at the Club of Western India, Poona, on Saturday. General Barker also formed one of the distinguished party. The string band of the 117th Maharattas played on the lawn during dinner.

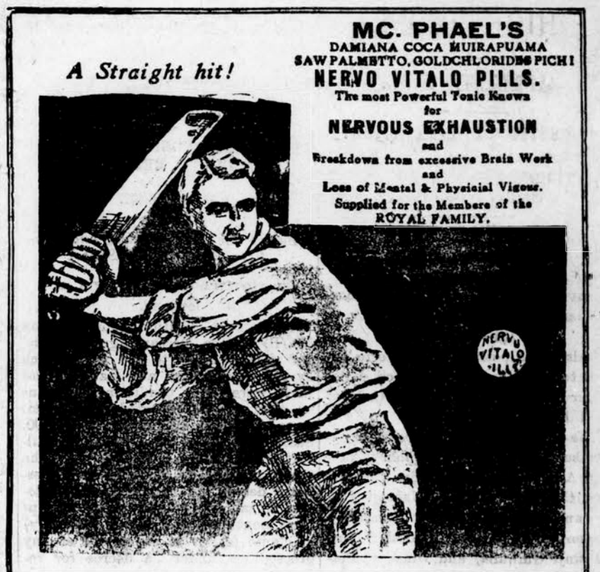
The irrigation scheme for utilising the waters of the Sardah river is still with the United Provinces Government. Their final proposals will be considered by the Government of India. The United Provinces and the Punjab Governments have agreed upon the allotment of the share of the expense if the project is adopted.

The annual report on the Punjab Lunatic Asylum for 1912 shows that the number of inmates increased during the year, a circumstance which the Government regard as indicating a growing confidence in the methods of treatment. There was an even more striking increase in the number of cures, as 155 patients were discharged as cured, the average for the past year being only 87.

An exhibition of Arts and Crafts open to troops quartered in the Murree Hills will be held at Murree from the 25th to the 28th September. Among the classes of exhibits is one for original inventions which has been thrown open to all officers in the Northern Army. No prize will be offered for officers, but any exhibits they wish to send should reach the Honorary Secretary, Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Murree, not later than 22nd September.

On Monday night six thieves jumped into a running goods train between the lunatic asylum and the Gidu station near Hyderabad (Sind) and removed six bags of wheat from a wagon, but they were seen by the armed police guarding the Railway line between Gidu Bunder station and Hyderabad who shot two of them dead but the remaining four got away. Nobody has come forward to identify them. The police are making enquiries.

The "Parcharak," a Calcutta vernacular bi-weekly writes:—An M.A., B.L., who stood third in M.A., worked as a Professor and practised as a pleader at three places with success and is now a pleader of the Calcutta Police Court, where he has good practice, applied for a clerkship in a big office in Calcutta. The office master would not take him, for, as he observed, the very high qualification of the candidate disqualified him for the post.


A Straight hit!
MC. PHAEL'S
DAMIANA COCA MUIRAPUAMA
SAW PALMETTO, GOLDCHLORIDUM PICH I
NERVO VITALO PILLS.
The most Powerful Tonic Known for
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
and
Breakdown from excessive Brain Work and Loss of Mental & Physicial Vigour.
Supplied for the Members of the ROYAL FAMILY.
NERVO VITALO PILLS

M. T. MADON & Co. DISPENSING CHEMIST

Corner Shop 24. 26. ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health and making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEY'S "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

AMRUTANJAN. (*Registered.*)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.

INVITE INSPECTION OF

Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."

The best of its kind in India.

Put up in fancy nickel cases.

PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.

C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Also can be had from:—

K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle.
Fort, BOMBAY.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

THE BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
PHOTO ENGRAVERS & DESIGNERS
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
WOOD & METAL ENGRAVERS
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

When reading in the daily papers the lunatic acts of the Militant Suffragettes one is almost ashamed to be of the same sex, except that they can hardly be called women since they seem to have entirely cast off all characteristics of the sex, and behave like nothing on earth or presumably in heaven. It is these hysterical, mad women who are doing a Great Cause so much harm, that it may never really recover from it, and blinding the general public to wrongs that must be righted if a very large proportion of the nation is not to remain in a state of more or less slavery and misery, which should not be tolerated by any Christian nation. Any one who has studied the subject at all cannot but feel that there is a vast deal in it that needs wise and careful legislation, which will have to be faced ere long by whatever kind of government then in power. Pioneers in any reform have ever been the victims of every sort of calumny and misrepresentation and it has required the view of the next generation to give it its true value; and in the case of the Woman Movement it is unfortunately the women themselves, or more properly speaking a small proportion of them, who are doing it so much injury. Talking of pioneers, for an illustration of this you need go no further than the Salvation Army and General Booth. I am old enough to remember the storm and fury of vituperation he and all to do with him had to endure, yet he lived to see himself received by Crowned Heads, to be the recipient of endless addresses of appreciation from public bodies, and to be almost overwhelmed by letters of the same from private individuals.

VITAL CAUSE OF WOMANHOOD.

Seeing that womanhood has such a serious and vital cause, it seems sad that their worst enemies are their so-called friends, and that so many people of both sexes are prepared to damn the Movement wholesale without really knowing anything about it. I should like those who have no definite idea of what the Woman's Movement means to read a life of the late Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald written by her husband. She was heart and soul in any movement for the good of others and she went as practically into this Movement as with all others for she was never satisfied with what she *heard*, she always wished to see with her own eyes before committing herself to work for it. She was a most intellectual women with diplomas of high degree and a singularly broad view of life. Despite all the time she gave to this and many other ways of helping women in the poorer parts of London, her husband testifies to what a wife and helpmate she was to him, as well as the mother she was to their children, so she was not one of these women folk are so ready to accuse of spending all their time doing good deeds abroad and neglecting all the duties of a good wife and mother in the home.

EDUCATION OF WOMAN.

That there are a goodly proportion of the same sort of sane, well-ballanced women who have the Cause at heart no one can deny, so that it is all the more grievous that these wild-cat sort of women should be doing it such incalculable harm, and dragging the name of woman in the mire. All this, and a great deal I have read written by men and women of various nationalities has set me thinking, and deploring the haphazard way that the average young woman of the present day is brought up to fight the battle of life, and what a pity it is that there is so seldom a well-finished representative of her sex, in the many walks of life that are now open to women. It is all very well for people who are in comfortable circumstances to say "My daughter will never have to go out in the world," and so are content to have her superficially supplied with a few mediocre and useless so-called accomplishments which afford *her* little interest and are very trying to unbiassed friends and relatives. Suppose she marries, what does she know of the duties and obligations of a married woman? She knows nothing of domestic finance, nothing of house keeping in the real sense of the word, nothing of any use to her husband or her children, which latter she does not at all regard as a gift from the Lord; she develops into a discontented, irritable, useless burden to the husband she might have been such a companion to, and a drag on the children she should have helped. Suppose she does not marry, and she is left as is often the case, with very slender means which she has not the least idea of making the best of, she becomes a burden to herself and the few relatives who will kind-heartedly allow themselves to be occasionally bored by her. In some cases her fate is still more pitiful, for she finds herself left entirely on her own meagre resources, and then her fate is of the most deplorable, as any worker amongst the submerged classes could tell; a garret and starvation after a series of heart-breaking vicissitudes, or perhaps the work house. In this world you can never know what trials may be in store for those you love, who even if left well provided for monetarily may still be reduced to beggary by some unexpected blow of fate; so does it not seem kinder and more sensible to so equip your daughter, that if she is the victim of these hard blows she has some asset by which she may turn them to ultimate advantage?

SLIPSHOOD WAY OF BRINGING.

And this brings me to a subject that is near my heart and that I try to bring to the consideration of my friends who have daughters; not only to give them some trade or profession but to insure them from babyhood, that when they are getting on in life and have had the heat and burden of the day there will be a sufficient income coming to them automatically to provide them the comforts of life at least. In these days of deferred annuities there are all sorts of ways by which this can be done, either by a large payment down, or by a small annual payment for a certain number of years only. Thus, without its being too much of a drain you would have the satisfaction of knowing that as far is humanly possible you have left your daughter in an independent position. Surely this is worth a little present sacrifice, a little consideration at least, and a real enquiry into. Compared to France and Germany our way as a nation, of bringing up our daughters is slipshod in the extreme, and is a constant source of wonderment to them. A lady I know, who when she first married, could never have anticipated having to do a hand's turn for herself and had been brought up on this supposition, has had some of Fates hardest buffets, and is reduced to letting lodgings to keep a roof over the heads of husband and children; she has told me how bitterly she has felt towards her mother for bringing her up so uselessly, and how hardly she had to learn the simplest of domestic duties, in the school of dire necessity, which is one of the very hardest I know—she could not sew, knew nothing of cooking, cleaning, washing buying, or any other practical knowledge, and it is enormously to her credit that in her love for her dear ones, she buckled to and has taught herself all these things and by her exertions is able to do for them, and strives and pinches to equip her girls so that they should not be exposed to the same difficulty as she. To hear of such a devoted life makes one glow with vicarious pride that one is a woman. I hope the little I have said may induce some mother to think as seriously, indeed more seriously of her daughter's education.

VEGETABLE DISHES.

In continuation of the vegetable dishes I promised to give last week I append five or six more which I have tried myself and know that properly carried out they are both appetising and nourishing. Just a hint or two permit me to add before giving the recipes. This is the season when one is apt to get all sorts of stomach troubles; more often than not a little chill may be the cause, but other causes are fish and over ripe or unsound fruit. Unless you can be sure that the fish is *really* fresh do not have it at all, and never touch black pomfret. It is not considered at all wholesome, I believe because it is a kind that can be caught near at home by the fisher folk as it inhabits estuaries and creeks, which are often sewers as well. Crayfish and crabs are to be had just now, and should be always brought alive to the house, and very well cooked; the cooks here are very apt to undercook them and they are both indigestible and likely to be harmful. Some people cannot take shell fish of any sort, and for these there are several kinds of tinned fish available. For those who have to depend on tinned fish and can eat shell fish, I would counsel them to beware of these tinned, for there is some quality in shell fish which sets up some action when in contact with tin which may result in ptomaine poisoning. I was told this by an expert and never touch it myself since. Here are the recipes I promised last week. This one is called Stoved Potatoes though I cannot think why, for it you need a double saucepan or a jar to stand in a dekchie of water; in fact, any recipes in which things have to be cooked in milk require this.

Peel and slice 6 or 8 potatoes and set them in the jar with 3 blanched onions sliced, pepper and salt to taste and a large cupful of milk. Seal down and let it cook for an hour, by which time the milk will be nearly all absorbed. At the last it is greatly improved by the addition of a tablespoonful or more of undiluted tinned milk some few minutes before serving. I sent this Home to a relative who goes in a good deal for motoring and he said it was the most heavenly dish to have when coming in cold from a long spin and seemed to warm him so. Brinjals are really nice done in the following way and make a very good dish by themselves; I am not fond of brinjals cooked in the ordinary cook's fashion. These should be done in a jar or fireproof dish. Cut the brinjal into thickish slices and dust them with salt and a thick layer of curry powder; fry them in boiling fat till tender then take them up carefully with a slice and roll them in peppered and salted flour. Set them in the pan with a teacupful of good white sauce made with milk and flavoured rather strongly with onion juice. Sprinkle with baked crumbs and put little dabs of butter on top and bake for ½ of an hour. This can be made without the curry flavour, and an egg mixed with the sauce. It should be served in the dish it is cooked in.

A FRENCH RECIPE.

This next is a French recipe, but it must be made with the little cabbages which have plenty of green leaves, those the cook brings which are hard and white are too strong. Boil the cabbage and let it drain well; into two tablespoonfuls of white sauce mix in four of undiluted tinned milk and pepper and salt. Heat thoroughly stirring well, and add two beaten eggs, and the cabbage. Place the whole in a buttered pan over the fire and stir till it is very hot and slightly brown. The next hails from the Fatherland. Parboil six large onions of a medium size, and carefully remove the centres. Mince these with breadcrumbs, capers, pickled gherkins, herbs, pepper and salt and a little of any meat pounded, if liked. Stir in a good proportion of tomato puree and the yolk of one egg. Fill the onions with this mixture and bake for 20 minutes. There will be more than enough to fill the onions and this may be made into a little heap for each onion to stand on while cooking. Any well flavoured sauce may be served with this which is a course in itself. The next is a Normandy recipe. For this French beans must have the string carefully removed from each side and be cooked whole if small, if large they should be broken across into two or three pieces, never sliced as is the fashion in England whereby they lose the best part of both their flavour and their nourishment. Place then in a pan with just enough water to cover them, no more, with a little salt. Let them simmer, and if the water becomes absorbed before they are quite done add a little more boiling water as required. Drain from the water and add a good lump of butter with pepper and salt to taste and turn them in this over the fire for a few minutes, and just before serving add a small cupful of undiluted tinned milk. This is also a course in itself and may be eaten with fried bread.

BELGIAN RECIPE.

I tried the following Belgian recipe out of curiosity and found it was quite good. It is made with red cabbage, but I used what I could get in the Bazaar. Place in a fireproof dish a well washed and quartered cabbage with 4 apples peeled and cored, a good lump of butter, one clove, pepper and salt, with just enough water to cover it. Cook in the oven for at least 3 hours. Just before serving add a spoonful each of gooseberry jelly and vinegar. I used red currant jelly, and added some sugar as it was too tart for my taste; do not be stingy with the butter, I liked it better with more butter than is given. This next potato dish is a Polish recipe and pleased me very much. Boil the potatoes in their jackets in salted water, peel them and cut them into thick slices. Make a good white sauce with plenty of butter adding to it chopped parsley, capers and gherkins and pour over the potato slices in a piedish with pepper and salt to taste. Heat well in the oven and serve in the dish.

"LABBY" AT THE DERBY.

A "COMMISSIONER OF MORALITY."

One of the most amusing and characteristic reprints from "Truth" of the late Mr. Labouchere's contributions is that contained in the current number, describing a visit to the Derby in 1890 which we herewith reproduce:—

I always thought that those who vote against the adjournment of the House of Commons on the Derby Day, because they object to this quasi-official recognition being given to racing, act upon a misapprehension of what really occurs at Epsom on that day. "How," said a friend of mine, "can you approve of a pandemonium of vice and drunkenness?" My friend had never been to the Derby, and he evolved from his inner consciousness this vision of a drunken and vicious pandemonium. I had not been there for several years, and I determined to go last week, in order to see whether this popular festival had so degenerated from what I remembered it that it had become a pandemonium. In this intention I was confirmed by having received an invitation from a wealthy and hospitable Australian. There were to be reserved carriages on the railway—carriages to convey his guests to the course; a special stand opposite the winning-post for them, and a luncheon in a tent behind. I felt, therefore, that my moral mission might be fulfilled with a very fair share of comfort.

Behold me, then, at about one o'clock in the luncheon-tent recruiting nature. Then came a race. After this, as there was time on hand before the Derby, I assumed the character of a Commissioner charged with a moral investigation. I explained my duties to two young ladies, and, having enlisted them as Commissioneresses, we issued forth on our mission. We first betook ourselves to the "hill." It was covered with coaches, carriages, roundbouts, sticks with cocoanuts, betting men on stools, etc. Never has it been my fate to find myself in a better-conducted crowd. Not one human being did we see either the worse or the better for liquor. There was no quarrelling, no pushing. The betting men made a good deal of noise shouting the odds, and I confess that some of them did not inspire me with that amount of confidence which would have led me to entrust to them untold gold. They, however, seemed to be doing but little business. Eating was the order of the day, and the eating was certainly on a grand scale. Those who were not eating were throwing sticks at cocoanuts, or taking rides on the round-abouts. The cocoanut-throwing looked so easy that I tried it, but I somehow never hit a cocoanut. There was a huge round-about worked with steam, the seats of which not only went round, but up and down like a vessel in a storm. Feeling that we ought to investigate everything, we took places on this machine. I do not recommend it after lunch, except to those who have had much experience in seafaring.

Then we wended our way back to the course. "Where is the Prince?" said one Commissioneress. "Which is the the Princess?" said the other. I explained to them that the Most August of Beings look on a racecourse very much like what they look off one, and that we were engaged in a higher mission than to gaze at Princes and Princesses. They would, however, take no denial. I had to lead them before the Royal Enclosure, where, with a gaping crowd, they stood entranced. The Royalties were, I suppose, lunching; in any case, they were not on view, but the place which their sacred feet had trodden, the chairs on which they had sat, had so great a charm that only with some difficulty I got my fair friends back into our enclosure.

A Derby "sweep" was being drawn, and the spirit of prophecy had come over every one. A beast called Surefoot, I was told, was certain to win. The race, in fact, was practically over, and it was a positive duty that every one owed to himself and his family to back this steed. "He will romp in," said one. "He will cut down the field," said another. This sort of thing is contagious. I had lunched, and I had been generally "put through" by my Australian friend. I had investigated the pandemonium business. What a triumph it would be, I thought, to win £50. I felt horsey all over. Just then a friend was going to the ring to make a little investment on his own account. I begged him to back this Surefoot to win me £50. He soon returned and said that the odds were 90 to 40 on the beast, so that he had booked a bet of £90 to £40 on him for me. What did I care what I should have to pay if Surefoot lost? Was it not a certainty that he would win? So great a certainty was it that I felt that I was really robbing the estimable individual who had bet against him. I wanted to bet some more on him to make my winnings amount to £50, but just then the bell rang to clear the course, and it was too late for further operations.

The horses emerged from the paddock. "Which is Surefoot?" I asked. I was told that this swift creature was blessed with a high temper, and that he had been taken to the starting-post, I did not quite like this temper, and breathed prayers that he might keep it under control, or that it might lead him to gallop faster than he otherwise would have done. A solemn silence then fell on the multitude, broken suddenly by a shout, "They are off!" There are moments which make an eternity. This was one. It seemed quite a lifetime before the horses came in sight. At length they did. My jockey, I learnt by my race card, was arrayed in a black jacket with cerise sleeves. As the horses came along, they seemed all together. Nearer, nearer they approached. I distinguished black jacket. His horse did not appear to be going faster or slower than any of the others. There was a cry, "He's beaten!" Who is beaten? I thought: can it be——? Then the horses flashed by me. Black jacket did not seem to have won. Alas! he had not. This Surefoot may have been sure, but others were swifter. He had lost: I had lost! Instead of that £40, which I already considered in my pocket, I found that I should have to pay some intelligent gentleman in the ring £90.

But here comes the most remarkable part of my story. All the gentlemen of the party declared that they had known that Surefoot could not win, whilst all the ladies insisted that they had dreamt that Sainfoin, the animal that did win, came in first. According to them, this steed must have careered about on the previous night like a gigantic nightmare—or night-horse—winning Derbies by the bedsides of the fair sex. Another detail amused me. Before the race Surefoot was a modern Bucephalus; his jockey was the best of jockeys, and his owner a man of exceptional nobility of character. Bucephalus having failed to win, he became a fraudulent steed, his jockey did not know how to ride, and it was darkly hinted that his owner was a man in comparison with whom a convict is a respectable citizen. *Sic transit!* I felt quite sorry for Surefoot and his jockey, as I saw them wending their way after the race to the weighing enclosure, ignored by all, who were crowding round Sainfoin and lauding him to the skies. As with men, so with horses.

Soon afterwards we all betook ourselves to the station. One of the party had the tickets. I got separated from the others, and the official would not let me through the barrier because I could not produce my ticket. Just then a very florid-looking gentleman came up and said, "Where is the Royal train?" With profuse bows, they let him through. The hint was not thrown away on me. A minute later I returned to the gate, and with an air of an Emperor *in partibus* said, "Where is the Royal train?" The words were an open sesame; one official pointed to it, another waved me on. My ticket was not asked for, and so, having passed the barrier, I ensconced myself in the carriage of an ordinary train and sped back to London—to the Compensation Bill, to the Tithe Bill, to the Land Purchase Bill, to Mr. W. H. Smith, and to all other things which give a charm to existence.

No one would suggest that the House of Commons should adjourn over the Derby Day were it not that it is an old habit. I do not enter into the question whether it be desirable that the habit should continue to prevail. I went to Epsom simply to see whether the pandemonium doctrine held water. I found that it did not. So far as I could perceive, the racing was merely the excuse for the outing. There is very possibly just now a good deal too much betting on races. But when Statesmen have race-horses, and presumably bet on them; when odds are quoted every day in the public newspapers; when newspapers almost without exception give tips on forthcoming events, it seems to me somewhat absurd to attack this picnic on the Epsom Downs because races are one of the amusements provided.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SPANISH SOUP.
COCOANUT FISH ROLLS.
CHICKEN CASUALA.
MUTTON A L'INDIENNE.
COLD CHEESE SOUFFLE.
QUEEN MARGARET PUDDING.

Soupmeat, As. 2. Fowl, As. 12. Fish, As. 6. Mutton, As. 8. Eggs, As. 1. Mixed vegetable and Cocoanut, As. 5. Potatoes, As. 1-6. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total Rs. 2-13-6.

SPANISH SOUP.

Make some stock with half the usual meat, as much will be added to make it nourishing. In a good tablespoonful of butter fry equal portions of the mixed vegetable at command chopped small. When nicely cooked, set them in the pan with the liver of the fowl chopped, pepper, salt, a little spice and the stock. Let this all simmer for 2 hours, when press all through a sieve and return it to the pan for another ten minutes; at the last stir in the yolks of 2 eggs, after which the soup must not boil.

COCOANUT FISH ROLLS.

Pound any raw fish in a mortar with a dessertspoonful each of grated cocoanut and breadcrumbs, a tablespoonful of butter, some cayenne pepper, salt, a little cocoanut milk, adding at the last the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Mix together more crumbs and grated cocoanut; form the paste into rolls, dip these in egg, and then roll them in the cocoanut crumbs and fry in boiling fat. Serve with fried parsley and slices of lime. A good sauce may be made from the bones and trimmings of the fish if liked.

CHICKEN CASUALA.

Make a little strong stock with the giblets of the fowl, the liver of which has been already used for the soup. Cook 2 blanched onions in a tablespoonful of butter and add the fowl cut into neat joints, cover and let all steam at the side of the fire for ½ an hour. Now put into a casserole, with the large cup of stock, and cover with enough sliced potatoes. Close the pan and set in the oven till the potatoes are quite soft. Before dishing up stir into 2 raw eggs, pepper, salt and chopped parsley, and pour this over the stew when sending in to table in the casserole.

MUTTON A L'INDIENNE.

Bone and roll the mutton, dredge with peppered and salted flour and braise in a sealed dekchie in the oven. With the bones make some good stock, thicken it with flour and butter cooked together in a pan, and the stock added gradually and all boiled for 10 minutes. To this add curry powder, lime and onion juice, pepper and salt to taste. When the meat is done, mask it in the sauce which should be rather thick for this purpose. Garnish with chutney and walnut pickle.

COLD CHEESE SOUFFLE.

For this a wineglass of well flavoured aspic is required which may be made with Marmite or Lemco. Take 3 heaped tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and mix it with some good mayonnaise or some whipped cream. Flavour with cayenne, onion juice and made mustard, and whisk it into the aspic which should be made rather stiffer than usual. Fill little china moulds and set on ice; serve with grated cheese on the top.

QUEEN MARGARET PUDDING.

Make a good custard with a half seer of milk to two or three eggs and add to it some finely minced ginger, minced citron peel and whole raisins, with flavouring to taste. Steam this in a mould covered with butter paper for ½ of an hour, or bake in the oven for rather less. If the former fold a napkin round the plain mould and send it to table in it. A syrup sauce of ginger may be served with this but it is not at all needed.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"I've heard so, and indeed there have been many law cases based on that very point, but I'm not sufficiently versed in the intricacies of the law to say quite positively."

Mrs. Nash looked disappointed.

"But I mun be sure, quite sure. What can I do to mekk sure, zur? It's a matter of life and death may be to more than one."

Macdonald pondered a moment.

"There's a Scotch lawyer name of Angus in Bradford, ma'am, I might ring him up by telephone. If he happens by good luck to be in his office at six o'clock in the evening he'll answer the question straight off."

He rang the telephone bell, gave the message to the exchange, and then sat back to wait.

"Do you belong to Wrotham, may I enquire?"

"I was born here, zur, and manny's the day I've worked here in Sleath Mills."

"Indeed! What is your name?"

"My name's Nash now, it wur Cartledge once."

Immediately a great enlightenment over-spread Macdonald's face but before he could make a remark, the telephone summoned him, and after a few sharp sentences across the wire, he laid down the receiver and turned to the anxious and expectant woman.

"Angus says the circumstance you mention constitutes a legal marriage ceremony which has been sustained again and again in the Scotch courts. Luis I suppose concerns your niece, Annie Cartledge, Mrs. Nash?"

"Yes," said Lydia quietly. "It dew."

"And a ceremony of that kind has taken place between her, and, and him we need not name?"

"Yes, zur, accordin' to what she tells me, have."

"Then all is for her sake, Mrs Nash," said Macdonald rising a trifle heavily from his chair. "But if you will excuse me, I will not discuss this further with you. I am glad to have been of the slightest use to any bearing your name, but there are many reasons why I should not be mixed up with this unhappy business. I am sure you understand that."

"Yes," said Lydia Nash readily. "I dew, and I am much obliged to tha' fur thy kindness which is no less than ivverybody lays to thy name, zur."

"And whatever may happen in the immediate future I prefer my name be kept out of the matter, and that your presence here to-day even be not mentioned."

"Yes, zur," repeated Lydia Nash quietly. "I understand."

But at the moment the matter was lifted clean out of both their hands by the sudden opening of the door and the entrance of Max Howorth.

Now it happened that during one of his visits to Carlisle Max Howorth had called at the shop in the Watergate for the express purpose of seeing Annie's Aunt though he had only bought a trifle and departed without making himself known. But he remembered her face keenly, as she did his. It was a moment of tense strain. Howorth's face flushed darkly red, and he positively glared upon Macdonald, accusing him with an oath of a plot to wreck his life. Macdonald made no answer good or bad, but simply walked out of the room leaving Lydia Nash to deal with the question as seemed good in her sight. Reflecting on the steady glow in her quiet eye, the fixed determination of her whole demeanour, he anticipated that Howorth would have to pay the price. But the incident shook him, and he made his way with a somewhat unsteady step across the open courtyard, through the gates to the door in the wall where he admitted himself with his latchkey. As he entered the small square hall of the house, the sound of voices from the direction of the drawing-room gave him intimation that his sister whose last day in Wrotham it was, seemed to be entertaining company. He could not detect the voices, but one was certainly a man's. He pushed open the green baize door, which shut off the small kitchen premises and called to Jean Fairweather.

"Who is in the drawing-room, Jean?"

"Hister Howorth, sir," answered Jean rolling the name out with a peculiar relish.

"Which Mr. Howorth?" he asked sharply.

"Mr. John, he's been there a guid hour an' more and it's my belief he'll stop anither one," she answered quietly smiling with a significant air.

At another time this announcement would have astounded Macdonald, but his mind was incapable at the moment of grasping its full significance.

"Are you alone in the kitchen, Jean?"

"Yes, sir, come in" she said with alacrity. It was a red letter-day always when her laddie paid a brief visit to her in her domain, and she blessed the happy errand that had sent her help out into the town for an hour.

"There was somebody here seekin' ye, a little while ago, Mister Gareme," she said, "A woman body, fery fair spoken. I sent her to ta' offish."

"She came, she's there now, there's something in the wind, Jean, something abominable and tragic. That was Annie Cartledge's aunt from Carlisle, and I've left her in my room with Max Howorth. He's got Annie into trouble and now the trouble is likely to be his. It seems there's been some sort of a marriage between them."

"A marriage!" cried Jean, frankly unbelieving. "If there was a marriage at all it wad be a fluke, Mister Graeme. That ill black-browed man would nefer do the fair thing pe any woman. It iss not in him, whatefer. So that was Annie's Aunt and she's got him! Weel, she'll not let him off' she looked a purpose-like pody, though she was so small."

Macdonald restlessly paced the floor, not knowing what to do, or where to turn, Jean watching him with affectionate eyes, while she delivered herself of occasional remarks relative to Annie Cartledge and her affairs.

"The thing I'm afraid of is that my name will be mixed up with it, Jean. Mrs. Nash came to ask me a simple question about the Scotch marriage law, and I never to a my knowledge saw the woman before in my life. But Howorth thinks I'm in the plot, that I've put Mrs. Nash on to his track, don't you see? It's a ghastly business, for us all. I wonder how it will end. I'll go back presently and see."

"Keep ooten his wey, Mister Graeme, he's an ill man whatefer. Will ye not go into the drawing-room, noo, an' see Miss Elsie, and the maister? That micht do ye good, I'm thing it will. She's goin' away tomorra, she says, but I'm thinkin' it will not pe so fery long before she comes pack."

But still Macdonald refused to understand, or was incapable of it.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Hidden Treasure

FOUND

The Seventh of the

MILKMAID MILK VOUCHERS

VALUE

Rs. 100.

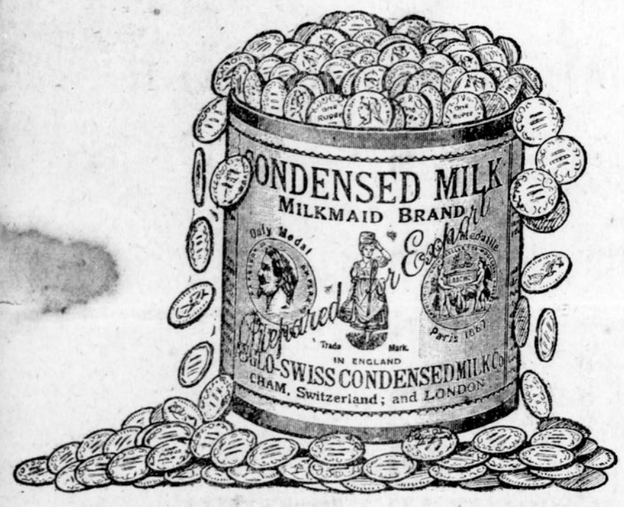
THE SEVENTH LUCKY FINDER IS

Mr. SOTANAM VENKIAH

Goldsmith,

Near Mosque,

COCONADA.



You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

THIRTEEN MORE

to be found

10 having been added for the month of June. They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding

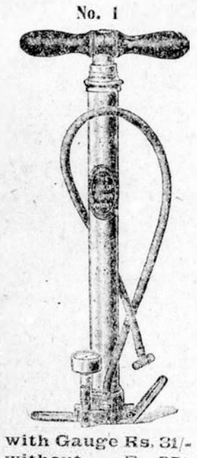
Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one. Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.

DUNLOP SUNDRIES

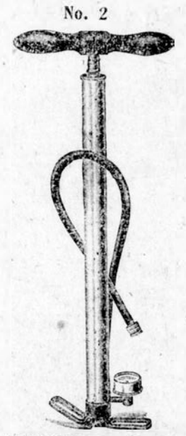
FOR THE TOURING AND ALL OTHER SEASONS.

DUNLOP TYRE PUMP No. 1



with Gauge Rs. 31/-
without „ Rs. 25/-

DUNLOP TYRE PUMP No. 2

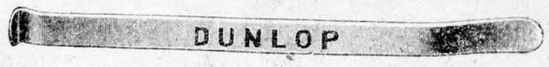


with Gauge Rs. 15/-
without „ Rs. 11/2

DUNLOP TYRE PUMP No. 3

with Gauge Rs. 14/-
without „ Rs. 10/2

DUNLOP TYRE LEVER



Price 12" Rs. 1/- and 18" Rs. 1/8

DUNLOP TYRE Tester.

Price Rs. 8/-

PUMP WASHERS for No. 1 Pump.

Price Rs. 2/12 Per Box.

FRENCH CHALK,

1 lb. Tins 4 As.

WRITE To-day for latest catalogues, post free.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Company, Ltd.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, DELHI.

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

LADIES! Here are 2 Special lines IN SHOE WEAR—

QUITE THE LATEST.

White Poplin SHOES as illustration CUBAN HEELS **Rs. 4/14.**

Grey Poplin SHOES as illustration CUBAN HEELS **Rs. 4/14.**

STOCKINGS TO MATC.

All sizes in stock. **RE. 1/4 PER PAIR.** All sizes in stock.

N. CATCHPOLE & Coy.

BOMBAY.

"KADI"

SAVES LIFE,

AGONY AND MONEY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF AND A POSITIVE CURE FOR

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Hay-fever, Influenza, Pleurisy and Pneumonia,

however acute, chronic, or hereditary, even where everything else has failed and your case is pronounced incurable. Re. 1-8.

DR. SUNDERLAND, M. D., writes from LONDON:—

"A six months' bedridden case of *Asthma* was relieved at once by 'KADI' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M. A., M. D., writes:—

"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Dastoor Specific Co.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

NICKEL MOVEMENT. 15 JEWELS. EXPOSED PALLETS. CUT EXPANSION BALANCE. PATENT BREGUET HAIRSPRING HARDENED AND TEMPERED IN FORM. PATENT MICROMETRIC REGULATOR. TEMPERED STEEL SAFETY BARREL. ETC.

IN 10 YEAR GOLD FILLED, CASE	(HALF HUNTING	Rs. 45
„ 20 „ „ „ „	(OPEN FACE)	„ 55

(ALSO IN SILVER CASES)

For over half-a-century the Waltham Factory have consistently striven to maintain the highest standard of excellence, in the quality of their products. The measure of their success is self-evident in the world-wide reputation their Watches have attained.

A strong Gold Filled Case watch is far more satisfactory and economical in wear, than a low-priced gold watch. The latter are a constant source of annoyance and expense owing to the Case being too thin to afford adequate protection to the works.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

NEXT TO ARMY & NAVY STORES.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.